

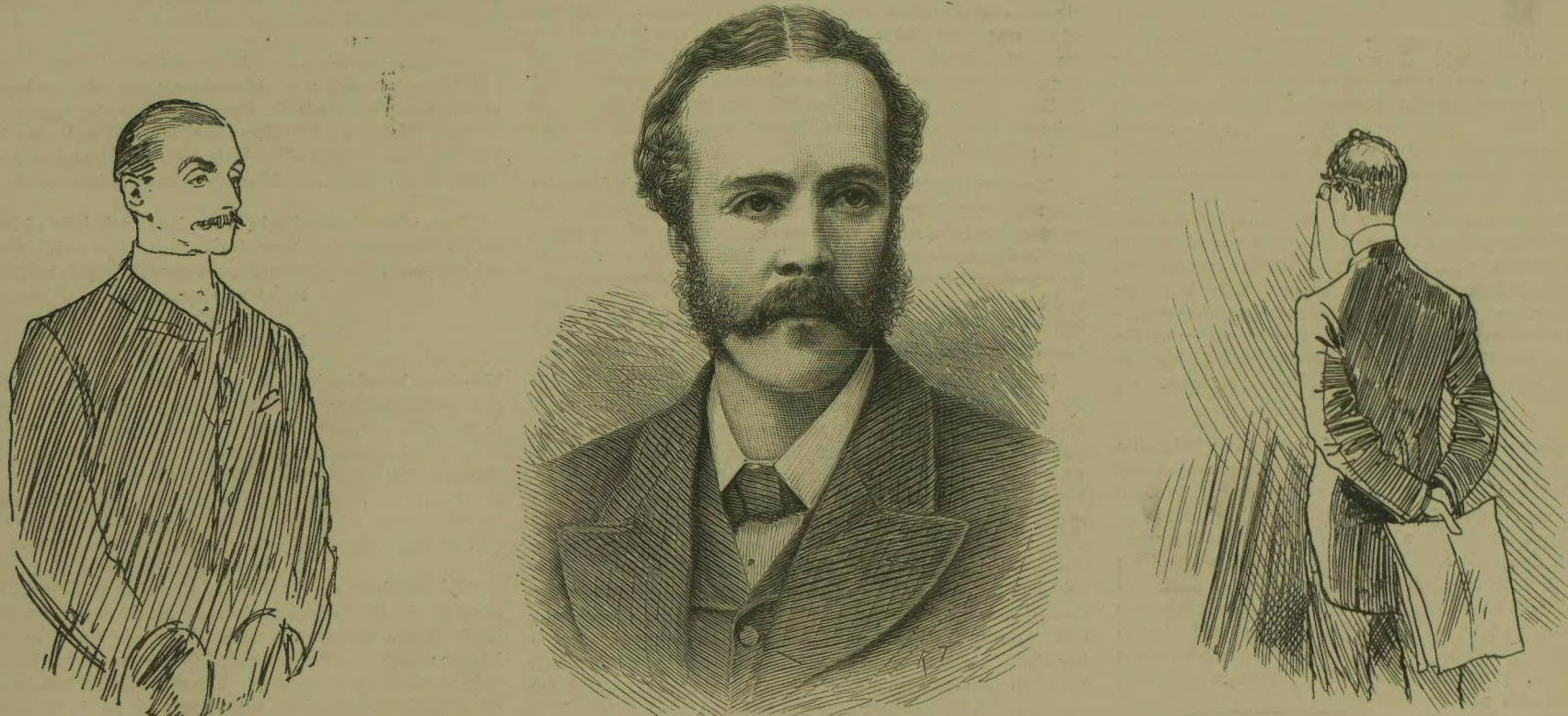
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THE RIGHT HON. A. J. BALFOUR, M.P.,
THE NEW CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND.



CHARACTER SKETCHES IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Nothing, according to the French cynic, is certain except the unexpected. A fortnight or so since, optimists were going about, rubbing their hands, and smilingly predicting that we should have, socially and politically, the quietest of springs. The war scare was at an end, these sanguine folks chirruped out; General Boulanger was tranquil, and Prince Bismarck satisfied; while at home the new rules of Procedure would be comfortably pushed through the Commons; some moderately firm measures for the maintenance of law and order in Ireland would be agreed to by both Houses; and then all would be made smooth and snug for the happy celebration of the Royal Jubilee in June, and the erection of a Church House thrice the size of Sion College, an Imperial Institute to which, comparatively, the Royal Courts of Justice should be as a mere cottage *orné*, and the addition of a new ward to every one of the metropolitan workhouses as asylums for decayed clergymen of the unendowed and insolvent Church of England.

But the unexpected? Item: the earthquakes in the Riviera. Item: a very rank crop of scandal. The Corporation of London scandal (somewhat indecorously discounted by "Robert" in this week's *Punch*); and now a fresh and exceptionally disgraceful scandal in the dismissal of one of the employés of Chatham Dockyard for "selling information to foreign Governments." Then the pettiest of civil wars in Corsica—apparently due to the circumstance that there are too many persons by the name of Casabianca holding influential positions in that island—and, finally, a more serious military revolt in Bulgaria, promptly suppressed by the troops of the Regency, and followed by a lamentable *dénouement*—the trial by court-martial and conviction of a number of the mutineers, no less than nine of whom were shot to death at Rustchuk at three in the morning of *Sunday*, March 6. On *Sunday*!

By all accounts, the execution of these nine Bulgarian officers was a most hideous butchery. The eyes of the doomed men were bandaged; and they were ranged in a row, each in front of the grave dug for him. Before each victim were posted three soldiers armed with revolvers, who, at the word of command, fired twice. They might as well, while they were about it, have emptied all the chambers of their six-shooters into the bodies of the poor wretches whom they were told off to slaughter. "And is Civilisation a failure? And is the Caucasian played out?" Did not Mr. Bret Harte once ask these significant questions? I am afraid that, in any case, neither Civilisation nor the Caucasian is making much headway in the Balkan Peninsula.

The prisoners, one reads, just before their brains were blown out, embraced each other; a priest gave them his blessing; and some of them wrote their wills on the backs of soldiers. History repeats itself. Do you remember the hunchback who, during the frenzy of John Law's Mississippi scheme, in 1722, made an immense fortune by standing in the Rue Quincampoix, Paris, and allowing speculators—for a consideration—to write letters on his hump? More about hunchbacks below.

Of what was Cinderella's slipper made? Certainly not of glass, as the English translators of Perrault's most fascinating fairy-tale have been persistently asserting in print for nearly two hundred years. I ask the question (not for the first time) because I have lately been turning over a sumptuous art-book published by Messrs. Goupil, being the stories of "Cinderella" and "The Two Gifts," with thirty-three exquisitely beautiful illustrations, reproduced in facsimile from the original water-colour drawings of Edouard de Beaumont. The reproduction, printed in the text, has been executed by MM. Boussod, Valadon, and Co., of Asnières, near Paris.

Now, in the text as aforesaid, I find the slipper described as a glass one; but when I turn to the historical *pantoufle*, as depicted by M. De Beaumont, my eyes light on a dainty little shoe of a pale green colour—the draper's name for the hue is, I think, *eau de Nil*—lined with white. Evidently the French artist, following Perrault himself, has drawn a *pantoufle de vair*, and not one of *verre*.

"Vair" is one of the furs in heraldry; and as a real fur Littré describes it as the skin of a species of squirrel. The great French lexicographer adds, that "in the Middle Ages the Kings of France were accustomed to distribute twice a year, among their courtiers, scarlet mantles, furred with ermine or with *menu vair*," and he concludes by pointing out the absurdity of calling Cinderella's slippers "glass" ones. Perrault meant them to be slippers of silk, or satin, or possibly some thin leather analogous to the *peau de Suède* now fashionable, and trimmed with the fur called "vair."

There was an acrimonious little controversy on this very subject, some few years ago, and Mr. Edwin Arnold, in the columns of a daily contemporary, took up the cudgels in favour of glass slippers, and vehemently denounced the Vandals (as he deemed them) who pointed out that in the original French edition of Perrault's "Cendrillon" *vair* and not *verre* is spoken of. The advocates of *verre*, on their side, triumphantly draw attention to the fact that in many modern French editions of "Cendrillon" the *pantoufle* is called *de verre*. This circumstance, however, has been ingeniously accounted for by the theory that in the years immediately following the first French Revolution the science of heraldry had fallen into decadence in France, and the word "vair," both as a blason and a fur, had become obsolete. So when the correctors of the press revised the proof-sheets of new editions of Perrault, reprinted from old ones, they imagined "vair" to be a misprint, and altered it into "verre" accordingly.

I learn from the *St. James's Gazette* that an "experienced journalist" has started a "School for Journalists," with offices in the Strand. He will employ a staff of expert assistant masters, and pupils will be instructed in the "writing of

paragraphs, reviewing, shorthand, special correspondence, war correspondence, leaders, sub-leaders, art and dramatic criticism, sub-editing, editing, &c." The "experienced journalist" has my best wishes for his success; but I venture to hope that the teaching of "interviewing" will not be omitted from the curriculum of journalistic studies at the offices in the Strand.

Many months have elapsed since I last visited the play-houses, but I continue to read with avidity the criticisms upon new plays; and I have been particularly amused by some strictures made on the Dutch accent which Mr. Mackintosh is said to have assumed in his exceptionally successful impersonation of William III. in the play of "Lady Clancarty," at the St. James's. The interest, however, which I take in King William's pronunciation of English is not at all dramatic, but purely historical. Bishop Burnet, in "The History of his Own Time," says that William spoke "little and very slowly, and most commonly with a disgusting dryness, which was his character at all times, except on a day of battle. The dregs of the small-pox had fallen upon his lungs, and he had a constant deep cough. He spoke Dutch, French, English, and German equally well; and he understood Latin, Spanish, and Italian." Query: Did William III., the spouse of an English princess, and a consummate linguist to boot, speak English with any foreign accent at all?

Mem: Sir William Temple notes that William's favourite language was French, and it was in that tongue that he apostrophised the soldier who was running away at the beginning of the battle, and whom he "nicked" over the nose with his sword, saying, "Rascal, take that, that I may know you again, and hang you when the fight is over." I have told the story before; but it naturally recurred to me when I noticed the allusion to Mr. Mackintosh and his Batavian English.

Here are a few more items of Australian slang kindly forwarded to me by a correspondent:—"To hump one's swag" or "drum"—i.e., to pack up a bundle to be carried on the shoulders. All kinds of luggage, generally speaking, which are manually carried, are at present said to be "humped." I have had to "hump" mine many a time and oft. "To go on the Wallaby track" is to go on foot, up country, in search of work. "To fossick" in the old digging days was to get a living by extracting gold from the refuse wash-dirt which previous diggers had abandoned as worthless. "Fossicking about" is now used as a general term for what the Americans call "shinning around," or what we should qualify as "ferreting about." I have plenty more items on hand; but they will be given in small instalments, in order that readers who are not of a philological turn may not be bored.

Mem: I venture to differ from my correspondent when, in telling me that "cocky" is Australian *argot* for a small farmer, adds, "by-the-by, you never hear the word 'farmer' over there; it is always 'selector' or 'squatter.'" But I beg to state that many scores of times at the Antipodes I have heard agriculturists whose holdings were small, spoken of, not as "cockies" but as "cockatoo farmers"; while to the term "selector" was generally prefixed the adjective "free."

Attention was drawn in last week's "Echoes" to the proceedings of a person who, during the scandalous "Church Parade" at St. Paul's Cathedral, mounted a form, and in unconscious imitation of Solomon Eagle, famed in the annals of Old St. Paul's, proceeded to deliver an inflammatorily religious harangue. He was arrested by the police and locked up; and I see that on Monday, March 7, he was brought up on remand at the Mansion House, charged with brawling in St. Paul's. A medical man had certified that he (the prisoner) was of unsound mind; but the Cathedral authorities not appearing to prosecute he was discharged. It is, as a general rule, unsafe to prophesy until after the event; but (having watched for some years past the career of this unfortunate person) I shall be considerably surprised if, sooner or later, he does not turn up again, oratorically, in, or about, St. Paul's Cathedral or the Royal Exchange.

Periodically I am addressed by two constant and somewhat exigent classes of correspondents: the young gentlemen who wish me to give them a list of the works requisite to form a journalist's library; and, next, the esteemed individuals of both sexes and all ages who want me to tell them how to keep a commonplace book. I have replied to both these questions over and over again; and to give yet another list of the books which I think would be useful to professional writers for the press would be to outrage the patience of my non-professional patrons. The recipe for keeping a commonplace book may, however, it is to be hoped, be repeated without giving offence to anyone. Here it is; and pray observe that I have had it printed in small type, in order that the susceptibilities of readers who want to be amused and do not require to be instructed may not be wounded:—

Procure a blank book, strongly bound, big or little, according to the largeness or smallness of your handwriting. Let the book have an index. It will be better if the paper of the book were ruled. When in the course of your reading you come on a passage which strikes you as worthy of being commonplace, copy it legibly in your commonplace book. Say that the passage is the following, from Bacon's "Natural History." "So the beard is younger than the hair of the head, and doth, for the most part, wax hoary later." At the end of this passage inscribe a circle or an ellipse, a square or a lozenge, just as you choose to do; and in the inscribed space write with red ink (better still with carmine) the figure 1. Then index the passage under letter B. "Beard younger than hair of head. 1." If you wish to be very careful in your commonplaceing, you may double-index the passage by turning to letter H, and indicating the passage as "Head, hair of, older than beard." And so you may continue to transcribe consecutively all the passages which strike you in the course of your reading; never omitting to number the passage and to index it as soon as numbered. That is the system adopted by the Distressed Compiler, and he has made constant use of it for nearly forty years.

"H. M." writes me from Brünn, St. Anna, Moravia, that he is "going to write two books of very different stamp, but of very equal interest. The first work is intended to be an exhaustive compilation of all that touches 'kissing'; the second one is a history of celebrated hunchbacks." "H. M." has already gathered what he terms "a good deal of literature on these two subjects"; but he is not yet satisfied, and he wishes me to give him a list of works treating of osculation and of deformity of the vertebral column.

Kissing! Oh, fie! learned German Sir. What does the Distressed Compiler know about kissing? To be sure, turning to a commonplace book, I find references to "kissing the bolt," a jocular tenure of the Middle Ages; to the historic *baiser d'amourette* of the French Revolution; to Giovanni della Caza, Archbishop of Benevento's essay on kissing in connection with long noses; and to the tender embrace bestowed by Margaret of Scotland, wife of the Dauphin, afterwards Louis XI., on the sleeping poet Alain Chartier. Then, there is the "electric kiss," a drawing-room diversion, where a young lady stands on a stool with glass legs, and is placed in communication with the conductor of an electrifying machine—*gare à qui l'embrasse!* The French have a number of drawing-room kissing-games, among which I remember the *baiser à la pincette* and the *baiser à la capucine*; but I lack space to describe these forfeits here, and I do not know any works specially treating on kissing save those of Dorat and some Latin authors, with whom my learned Moravian correspondent is probably much more familiar than I am.

As regards people with "dorsal eminence," to put it politely, "H. M." might find a considerable amount of hunchback lore in Chambers's "Book of Days," in Hone's "Table Book," "Year Book," and "Everyday Book," and in Kirby's "Wonderful Museum." A history of hunchbacks from Æsop to Mr. *Punch* would really be a most interesting work.

Mem: The deformity has a copious anthology of its own; and of jokes touching hunchbacks there is no end. Who does not remember the epigrammatic stanza of Hippolyte Moreau?—

Dans le pays des bossus
Il faut l'être,
Ou le paraître:
Les dos plats sont mal reçus
Au pays des bossus.

The best hunchback joke that I can call to mind refers, curiously enough, to that William of Orange already mentioned in this page. Angry at having been successively defeated at Fleurus, at Leuse, at Steinkerke, and at Nerwinden by the Marshal Duc De Luxembourg, he exclaimed to one of his generals, "Est-il possible que je ne battraï jamais ce bossu-là?" On this being told to M. De Luxembourg, he retorted, "How does he know that I am a bossu; he never saw my back?"

The members of the French Chamber of Deputies seem recently to have arrived at the sage conclusion, formulated by the immortal Barber of Seville, that we should make haste to laugh as long as ever we can, because we never know how soon we shall have to weep. The other day, when M. Goblet, the Premier in a Ministry which many deem to be moribund, ascended the tribune and asked the Chamber to allow him to vindicate his policy, M. Paul De Cassagnac vociferated, "That will be the song of the swan." This humorous allusion found an immediate retort from a Republican member, who exclaimed that "A swan's song was worth more than a cock's crow." Now, M. Paul De Cassagnac, although a Bonapartist, has showed himself of late to be by no means hostile to the Comte de Paris; and the Gallic Cock is the symbol of Orléanism. I have seen it in brass on the shakos of French soldiers under the Monarchy of July; and the Bird of Gaul was quartered on the national escutcheon of France from 1830 to 1848. Thus sang a satirical poet of the epoch:—

Le vaillant coq Gaulois,
Grattant sur le fumier
A fait sortir le Roi
Louis-Philippe Premier.
Qui par juste reconnaissance
L'a mis dans les armes de la France.

The newspapers abound with notices of the death of the Rev. Father Beckx, for more than forty years General of the Jesuits, who recently passed away at a *villeggiatura* near Florence, at the great age of ninety-three. I had to write a leading article in another place about the Jesuits in general, and the deceased Father Beckx in particular; and "fossicking" among books and memoranda I came upon an amusing example of bygone Jesuitical casuistry, extracted from the works of Fathers Sanchez and Cardenas, which extract, curiously enough, has a slight connection with the bird mentioned in the preceding paragraph. The passage is on the subject of Equivocation; and, write the RR.PP.:—

The word *gallus* in Latin may signify either a "cock" or a "Frenchman"; and if I am asked in Latin whether I have killed a Frenchman, although I may have really slain one, I reply in the negative, meaning, in my own mind, that I have not killed a cock. Similarly, the Latin verb *esse* signifies both "to be" and "to eat"; if, therefore, I am asked if Titius be at home, I should reply that he is not there, meaning that he was not then and there eating.

Casuistry of this kind has, happily, gone out of fashion ages ago; and modern Jesuitism has little in common with the theological eccentricities sometimes indulged in by Sanchez, Mariana, Escobar, Cardenas, and the rest.

Mem: The venerable Father Beckx was the twenty-second General of the Jesuits, counting from the founder, St. Ignatius Loyola. There has never been a French nor an English General of the Jesuits. Why?

The "Corsican Brothers" have turned up again, under perplexing circumstances, in their native country. This time it is not MM. Fabien and Louis De Franchi who are attracting a considerable amount of attention. The drama lately performed in the wilds of Corsica, somewhere between Ajaccio and Sartene, did not present such attractions as a masked ball, the apparition of a ghost, or a duel *à outrance*. The *Frères Corsas* of 1887 are two brothers named Leandri, one of whom until lately exercised the callings of a barrister and journalist at Ajaccio. The brothers are violent Bonapartists; and, exasperated by what they consider to be their oppression by the Republicans, they took to the mountains, with seventy armed followers. Their object for rising in revolt has not yet been clearly stated: perhaps it was to proclaim the Third Empire to the goats and wild sheep on the mountain sides. The insurrection was infelicitous. One M. Leandri seems to have run away in one direction, and his brother in another; while the seventy armed followers have faded away, like Hans Breitmann's "barty," into the *Ewigkeit*. G. A. S.

THE SILENT MEMBER.

It is the unexpected that always happens to the Ministry of Lord Salisbury. The sudden resignation of the Irish Secretaryship by Sir Michael Hicks Beach at the close of last week occasioned general surprise and regret; and sympathy for the right hon. Baronet naturally became the greater when it was known that a painful malady, cataract in both eyes, compelled him to abandon his arduous labours in the most responsible office in the Cabinet next to that of the Prime Minister himself. Sir Michael Hicks Beach has ever striven to discharge the extremely laborious and onerous duties of the post he has been compelled to resign with infinite patience, tact, and courtesy. His was a most delicate and trying task. He had at one and the same time to make the Law respected in the West of Ireland, and by powers of persuasion to induce some few Irish landlords to grant similar reductions in rent to those which many landowners generously make of their own free will in these distressful times. A chance phrase let drop by Sir Michael Hicks Beach during the lively Donnybrook fair of a debate on the Third of March, when the badgered Minister plainly suffered physical pain, was obviously magnified by the vivid imagination of Mr. Dillon and Mr. Healy. The House was in Committee on the vote of £30,000 for the Irish Constabulary. This was made the text of a violent attack by Mr. Dillon on the Irish administration. One warm word led to another. At length, Sir Michael, throwing some of the blame for existing lawlessness on the action of Home Rule members, intimated that in the end they might get "something worse than bâtons." Notwithstanding Mr. Healy was called to order by Mr. Leonard Courtney (in the chair) for stigmatising this as "a threat to murder," one after another of Mr. Parnell's perfervid followers rose, and at length the Home Rule leader himself got up, to construe the Ministerial expression as meaning bayonets and buck-shot, let Sir Michael deny the soft impeachment as he might. Eventually, the Government nevertheless secured the vote by the considerable "Unionist" majority of one hundred and twenty-five. There was balm in Gilead for Sir Michael Hicks Beach last Saturday night at the brilliant inaugural banquet of the new National Conservative Club at Willis's Rooms, where the Prime Minister paid a hearty tribute to the high ability and devotion of his friend and colleague, who retains his seat in the Cabinet. The Marquis of Salisbury on the same occasion spoke hopefully of the prospects of peace in Europe. But Ireland was his main theme. Boldly grappling with the disorderly state of affairs in certain Irish districts where the "machinery of local government" has broken down, the noble Marquis clearly hinted that the wheel of trial by jury "must either be refitted or dispensed with." With patience and tenacity, the Premier yet hoped "we shall succeed in conjuring a great danger from ourselves, and in restoring to our sister country a prosperity which has long been a stranger to her." But to achieve this blessing, I would venture to submit, statesmen on both sides must rise superior to Party prejudices, and earnestly co-operate to settle the agrarian and administrative difficulties of Ireland.

The Right Hon. Arthur James Balfour, nephew of Lord Salisbury, has courageously accepted the thorny office of Chief Secretary for Ireland; the Marquis of Lothian succeeding Mr. Balfour as Secretary for Scotland, to the dissatisfaction of Scottish members, who naturally prefer to have a Secretary to "heckle" in the Lower House. Many things have happened since those wild guerrilla days and nights when Mr. Balfour formed an elegant and the least obtrusive member of Lord Randolph's "Fourth Party," which occupied the coign of vantage on the front Opposition bench below the gangway, and from 1880 to 1885 made things lively for the Gladstone Government. Tall and slender in figure, and fluent of speech, Mr. Balfour has in his favour an ingratiating manner and conciliatory demeanour. When the Ishmaelite policy of the "Fourth Party" had, on the accession of Lord Salisbury to power in 1885, landed all its members in office of some sort, Mr. Balfour accepted the post of President of the Local Government Board, in which capacity he comported himself blandly and with accustomed urbanity. On the resumption by Lord Salisbury of the Premiership last year, Mr. Balfour was named Secretary for Scotland. One of the smartest speeches he has yet made was the effective reply he delivered in defence of the action of the Government with regard to the Scottish crofters. He will probably soon find, however, that discretion is the better part of valour in debating with the Parnellite phalanx. Epigrams are sometimes too costly. Son of Mr. James Maitland Balfour and Lady Blanche Cecil, daughter of the second Marquis of Salisbury, Mr. Arthur James Balfour was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, and has shown literary ability in one published work. He is thirty-nine. He has enjoyed the advantage of being private secretary to his uncle, Lord Salisbury; and he accompanied the noble Marquis and Lord Beaconsfield to Berlin at the time of the "Peace with Honour" Conference. He sat for Hertford from 1874 to 1885, and now represents East Manchester. It will be remembered that the right hon. gentleman's brother, Mr. Gerald William Balfour, seconded the Address so smartly that he "drew" Mr. Gladstone.

In face of the fact that Parliament is still engaged practically in "marking time"—the Commons being yet engrossed in Closure discussions or the indispensable Estimates—it is hard to think that her Majesty's Speech was read by the Lord Chancellor so long ago as the Twenty-seventh of January. The Lords, for their part, have continued to legislate with exemplary dispatch: they have rapidly pushed forward the Church Patronage Bill, the Law of Evidence Bill (enabling husbands and wives to give testimony for or against each other), and other useful measures; and their Lordships, in addition, on Monday indulged in an interesting debate initiated by Lord Ribblesdale and sustained by the Duke of Cambridge and Lord Harris on horse breeding for military and industrial purposes; and on Tuesday appointed a Select Committee to consider the Copyhold Enfranchisement Bill. But the torrents of talk in the Commons have hitherto resulted in little more (apart from the millions secured for the Services) than the settlement of the new Closure rule, which empowers our admirably-qualified Speaker to forthwith, at his discretion, "put the question" on the motion of any member. The Irish Home Rulers complain that this rod has been put in pickle for their backs, and to expedite the passing of a new "Coercion" Bill. Be that as it may, Mr. W. H. Smith with unvarying tact and good temper preserves the even tenour of his way as Leader of the House, serene in the knowledge that the Government are strong in the support of the compact body of "Liberal Unionists" led by the Marquis of Hartington, who will be recognised in the Parliamentary Sketch as he composedly sits on the front Opposition bench, as a stanch buttress of the Ministry.

Mr. Howard and Mr. Charles Morley, two sons of the late Mr. Samuel Morley, have each presented to the Deaconesses' Institution and Hospital, Tottenham, £2250, in order that the debt of the third wing of the hospital, lately built, may at once be removed.

THE COURT.

The Queen held the first Drawingroom of the season at Buckingham Palace on Thursday week. About 150 presentations were made. The Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the Royal family were present. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales and Princess Victoria of Wales, Prince and Princess Victor of Hohenlohe, Count Gleichen and Countess Feodore Gleichen, dined with the Queen in the evening. The Earl of Lathom (Lord Chamberlain) had the honour of being invited. On Friday her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and her infant, Princess Margaret, Prince Arthur, and Princess Victoria of Connaught, returned to Windsor Castle from Buckingham Palace. Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein dined with her Majesty and the Royal family. On Saturday the Bishop of Bedford, the Right Hon. Arthur Balfour, and Viscount Lewisham, had the honour of being invited. On Sunday morning the Queen and Royal family and the members of her Majesty's household attended Divine service in the Private Chapel. The Bishop of Bedford, assisted by the Dean of Windsor, officiated, and the Bishop preached the sermon. Princess Alice and the young Duke of Albany arrived at the Castle on Monday morning from Claremont. The Queen held a Council, and Viscount Cranbrook, G.C.S.I., had an audience of her Majesty. The Queen also granted an audience to Lord John Manners, when her Majesty pricked the Sheriff of the Duchy of Lancaster. The Nicaraguan Minister, Don José Pasos, and the Servian Minister, M. Grouitch, were respectively introduced into the presence of her Majesty by Viscount Cranbrook, and presented their credentials. The Duke of Portland, the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, and the Earl and Countess of Coventry arrived at Windsor Castle and were included in the Royal dinner party. Sir Reginald and Lady Gordon Cathcart had also the honour of being invited. The Queen on Tuesday received a deputation from both Houses of the Convocation of Canterbury to present their address. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, entered the White Drawing-room at three o'clock, when the Lord Chamberlain with the Lord-in-Waiting, introduced the members of the Convocation into the presence of the Queen. It is announced that the Queen has signified her intention of laying the foundation-stone of the proposed Imperial Institute in the course of the ensuing summer. Her Majesty has been pleased to accede to the request of the Town Council of Birmingham that the new Law Courts shall be named after her, and in commemoration of her visit, the "Victoria Courts."

The *Gazette* announces that the Queen will hold a Drawing-room at Buckingham Palace on Friday, the 18th inst., at three o'clock; and that the Prince of Wales will hold a Levée at St. James's Palace, on behalf of her Majesty, on Friday, the 11th inst., at two o'clock.

The Prince of Wales visited the House of Lords yesterday week; and subsequently, with the Princess and suite, visited Toole's Theatre, to witness the comedy of "The Butler." In the afternoon the Princess, accompanied by Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, visited Olympia, and witnessed the performance of the Paris Hippodrome. The Princess, accompanied by her three daughters, was present at the Saturday Popular Concert, at St. James's Hall, on Saturday afternoon; and in the evening the Prince and Princess and Prince Albert Victor witnessed the performance of "Ruddigore" at the Savoy Theatre. The Prince of Wales, on Tuesday morning, visited the picture galleries of Messrs. Agnew, of the Fine-Art Society and also of Messrs. Bousso and Valadon, in Bond-street. His Royal Highness went to the House of Lords.

Princess Christian on Tuesday presented, in the theatre of the University of London, the prizes and certificates gained during the past session by the students of the Royal Female School of Art.

The Duchess of Albany left Charing-cross Station by Continental mail on Monday morning, en route for Cannes.

The marriage of Lord Arthur Butler, second son of John, second Marquis of Ormonde, and brother of the present Peer, and Ellen, daughter of the late General Anson Stager, U.S.A., was solemnised in St. George's Church, Hanover-square, on Tuesday afternoon. The wedding party was restricted to the nearest relatives of both families. There were five bridesmaids, all children—namely, Ladies Beatrice and Constance Butler, daughters of the Marquis and Marchioness of Ormonde, and the Misses Marie, Isabel, and Irene Fitzwilliam, daughters of the Hon. Henry and Lady Mary Fitzwilliam, and nieces of the bridegroom. Sir Simon Lockhart (1st Life Guards) was Lord Arthur's best man. The bride entered the church punctually at two o'clock, accompanied by Mr. Hickoks, her brother-in-law, and by whom she was afterwards given away. The Rev. Lord Theobald Butler, M.A., brother of the bridegroom, officiated.

WRECK OF STEAM-SHIP AT VIGO.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's ship Valparaiso, on the night of Monday week, the 28th ult., was wrecked in the harbour of Vigo, on the Spanish coast of the Bay of Biscay. She was entering the harbour, going at a speed of nine or ten knots an hour, when she struck on the extreme south edge of the Barriera reef. There was a slight following swell, which seemed to fix her more firmly on the rocks. The engines were immediately reversed at full power, and every effort was made to get her off, but without effect. Signals of distress were then shown, which attracted the attention of several fishing-vessels. They came alongside, and took the passengers off. It is reported that there was a good deal of panic among the foreigners on board, and that strong measures had to be resorted to in order to prevent their cutting away the boats. By the time the passengers were got out of the ship, boats from each of the ships in the British Channel Squadron arrived, and promptly set to work to save the mails. These were all removed out of the ship in safety; and then, as the vessel was bumping very heavily, and the sea seemed rather to increase, it was decided to withdraw the men, and wait for daylight to see what could be done. Shortly before daybreak, the ship parted just abaft the funnel, and the stern settled down on the bottom. The photograph was taken twelve hours after she had struck, and shows the break in the ship. If the weather remained fine, a good deal of the cargo might be recovered. We are indebted for our illustration to Torpedo-Lieutenant Edmond J. W. Slade, R.N., of H.M.S. Minotaur.

The portrait of Mr. Arthur Balfour, the new Chief Secretary for Ireland, is from a photograph by Messrs. G. Russell and Sons. That of Major Ouzounoff is from one by Max Kessler, of Plevna.

The twenty-second annual benefit of Mr. Frederick Burgess, of the Moore and Burgess Minstrels, is announced for next Tuesday, morning and evening, at St. James's Great Hall. Two special programmes of most novel and brilliant character will be presented at these musical and dramatic fêtes, Mr. Charles Coborn will appear in the evening.

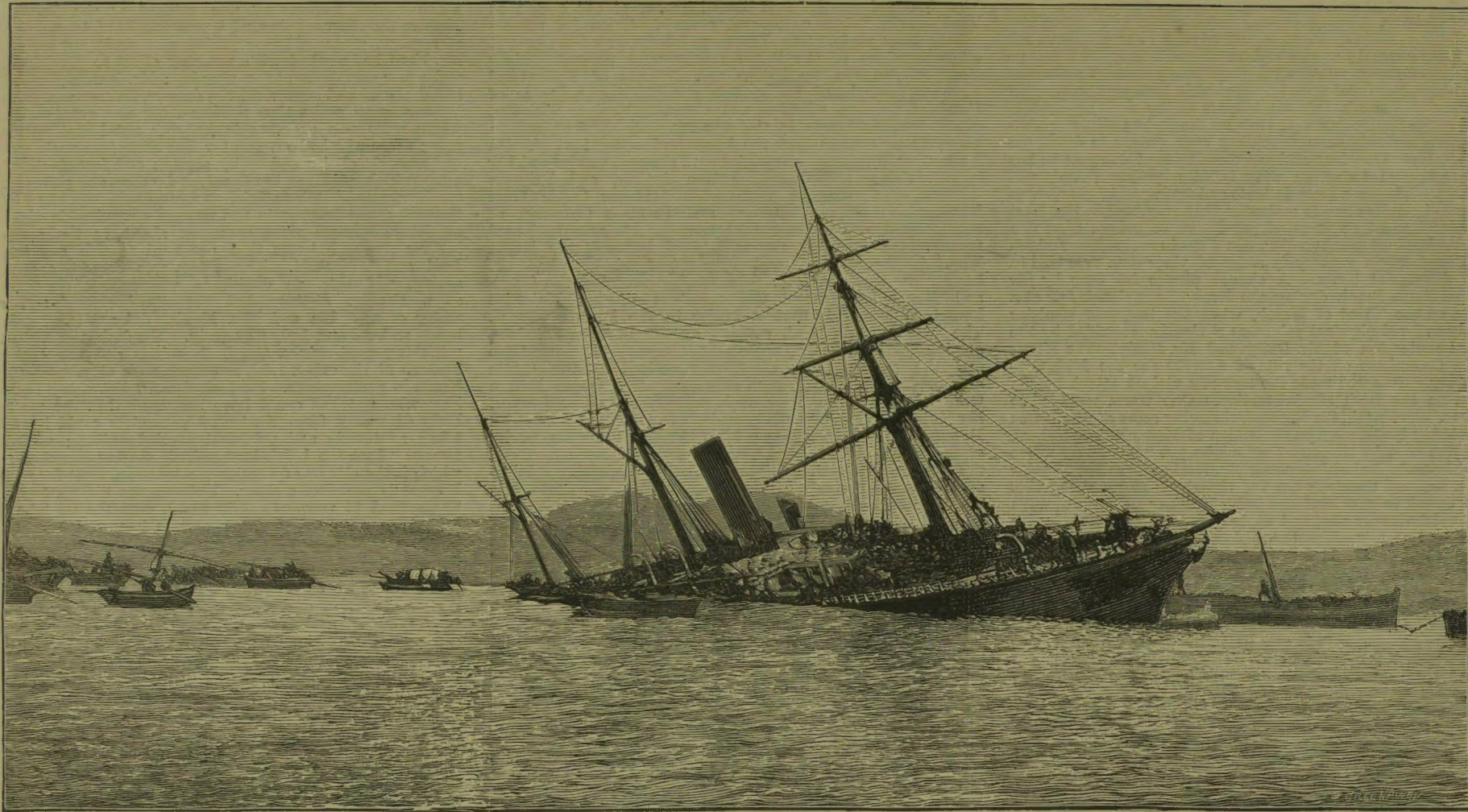
THE PLAYHOUSES.

When "Lady Clancarty" was revived at the St. James's Theatre the other evening, with such delight of dress and pomp of scenery, presumably everything was ready but the acting. Mr. Hare had worked with untiring effort to give freshness and a new complexion to an old play; Mr. Marcus Stone, R.A., had designed and supervised the dresses, and assured us on his honour as an artist that neither King nor courtier wore a wig, a ruff, or a shoe-buckle that was not historically accurate; those who had an eye for fine furniture could see beds and mantels, chairs and tables, screens and foot-stools, copied from models at Hampton Court, and other old palaces; and the Government Office official was, no doubt, surprised to find that the secret documents and warrants required in the reign of King William were conveyed about in the same red leather despatch boxes that are used to this day in Pall Mall and Whitehall. Everything was correct except the acting, and this, no doubt, is an unusual circumstance at a theatre distinguished for its harmony and symmetry of art. Mr. and Mrs. Kendal did not seem quite at home as Lord and Lady Clancarty. The dash, the vigour, the rollicking good-nature, the high spirits and the occasional humour of the exiled Irish nobleman were all wanting in Mr. Kendal's performance. He looked well, but acted listlessly. Few who watched could have imagined that the rescue of Lady Clancarty from the brutal smugglers could have been taken so tamely and produced so little effect; whilst the famous "I am the lady's husband," in the bed-chamber scene, which is the climax of a series of situations, went for nothing. It scarcely provoked a cheer. This strange circumstance may be ascribed to nervousness, in which case the mistake must have been corrected long ago, or to a horror of emphasising clap-trap situations, which is a mistake. Well-worn situations have been burlesqued and laughed at so often that there is a growing inclination to shirk them on the stage and to slur them over. There never was a greater mistake. Lady Clancarty has to be rescued in a melodramatic fashion by knocking down the smugglers and making a picture. There is no getting out of it. To come calmly in at the door and to lounge towards the disturbance may be a modern way of acting, but it is ineffective and without warrant. The modern horror of enthusiasm is accountable for much dull acting. But then, unfortunately, Lord Clancarty is an enthusiastic character. Rob him of his enthusiasm, and he is nothing. Nor was Mrs. Kendal quite so happy as usual in a character that does not fit her remarkably well. It seemed to be Lady Clancarty playing Mrs. Kendal, rather than Mrs. Kendal playing Lady Clancarty. During the opening acts there was no attempt made to bring the character into prominence. It teems with opportunities for comedy, but they were all dropped. In the great bed-chamber scene, Mrs. Kendal acted in her well-known vigorous style. She was effective and powerful from the point of view of acting; but the actress never seemed lost in the passion of the scene. The voice spoke but not the heart. The audience was startled, not touched. In fact, the scene was remarkably well acted; but for once, a great artist showed far more artificiality and what some called staginess, in a strong position than she has ever done before. In the last act there was a great change for the better. The appeal to the King for her husband's life rang true throughout. The tears were real now; the emotion seemed perfectly natural. Mrs. Kendal was now Lady Clancarty, and her imagination was powerfully at work. However, the audience thought far more of the bed-chamber scene than of the appeal, because it was more theatrical and tawdry. They applauded and cheered the false more than the true; so, perhaps, it is not astonishing that even an artist like Mrs. Kendal should sometimes yield to popular clamour. The delicate flavour and bouquet of theatre art is very little appreciated now-a-days, when old comedies are turned into pantomime, and poetic touches are voted slow. Mr. Mackintosh made a brilliant success in the character of King William, which he played with great intelligence and care. He was studiously moderate, and always sympathetic, so that this strange character, supposed to be subordinate in the play, has made a name for the actor of entirely different style. Mr. Sugden, Mr. Willard, and Mr. Macintosh are all quoted by various partisans as the ideal King William. The feather-headed, volatile, chattering Lady Betty scarcely suits the manner or style of Mrs. Beerbohm Tree; who is, in reality, a serious actress—an actress of emotion and imagination. Light comedy is not her forte: still she concealed the difficulty of her task with very fair success. Mr. Webster made a promising first performance, and both Mr. Bedford and Mrs. Gaston Murray toned down dangerous scenes; but, on the whole—on the first night—the acting was not the strong point of "Lady Clancarty," judged, that is to say, from the high standpoint of acting at the St. James's Theatre.

It is always considered in the theatrical world a very dangerous thing to "break a run." There were grave fears that pretty "Alice in Wonderland" would never recover her sudden journey to Brighton, where she proved so wonderfully successful. But the innocent child has returned to her old home at the Prince of Wales Theatre, none the worse for her trip, and Miss Phebe Carlo is once more presiding over a congregation of delighted children. This is certainly one of the most charming and original entertainments in London, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Savile Clarke has something of the same kind ready for Easter, or, at any rate, for Christmas next.

The Dramatic Students have revived the fine and pathetic old comedy "A Woman Killed with Kindness," by Thomas Heywood, to the delight of all lovers of past dramatic literature. It is a beautiful and truly human story, brimming over with poetry, and containing some strong and moving dramatic situations. Mr. Fuller Mellish and Miss Webster, two of our cleverest young artists, who are thoroughly in earnest and highly intelligent, played Mr. and Mrs. Frankford very creditably. But, one and all, the students should be earnestly counselled to study the rare art of elocution and voice delivery. They evidently understand what they learn—every one of them—but they have no idea how ineffective the words are when delivered. They must study how to speak. It ought not to be necessary for an audience to follow the printed text in order to understand what is being said on the stage; yet this is what it comes to. I will venture to say that I could pick out a dozen lads at the annual "speech-making" at our public schools who would deliver Heywood's text with more point than all the Dramatic Students put together. But at public schools the lads are taught how to speak, and they are invariably heard. Would it not be worth while to ask an actor like Mr. Hermann Vezin to superintend one or two rehearsals when next a poetical play is attempted. He would thus direct and discipline much wasted energy. It is too little known that some of our most successful actors and actresses who make great successes in various characters are taught how to speak and make effective every line they utter. The work of a Dramatic Student should not end in reading and learning an old play; he should know how to deliver it so as to make others understand it. C. S.

Sir Henry Maine has been elected Professor of International Law at Cambridge, in succession to Sir W. Harcourt.



WRECK OF THE PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMER VALPARAISO AT VIGO.

RUSSIAN MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

The prohibition of the export of horses, from Russia and from Germany, is one of the signs of increasing urgency, in preparations for a possible war, on the part of the great military Powers of the Continent. An article in the current number of the *Fortnightly Review* gives a very formidable account of the numerical strength of the Russian Army; but it should be remembered that vast numbers of men liable to be enrolled as soldiers do not constitute an effective force without sufficient means of transport and commissariat, which Russia certainly does not possess in any sort of proportion to the enormous figures of her list of troops available for service;

nor are there a sufficient number of competent officers to lead them. The writer of the article referred to says, without taking these objections into account, that the forces of the Russian army, supposing the soldiers to be of as good quality, "ought to be equal to the armies of Germany and Austria combined. The Russian peace army is nominally in the present year 840,000 men, but really, if we take into account the Cossacks permanently embodied, it amounts to 890,000 men, while even the smaller figure exceeds the peace armies of Austria and Germany combined. The total force of trained men, which ought to be easily and rapidly mobilised by Russia, considering the figures of her contingents and the character of her military

system, is about 4,000,000, as against 2,000,000 for Germany and 1,250,000 for Austria." "By whatever tests we take," the writer adds, "excepting quality, which has not yet been employed, Russia ought to be from two and a half to three times as strong as Austria." That Russia is stronger than Austria, cannot be doubted; but the experience of the war of 1878 in Turkey, with the siege of Plevna, proved the imperfection of the Russian military system, in spite of the ability of Todleben and other eminent commanders, not now living. It is the opinion of Moltke that 200,000 German troops on the Vistula, with the German fortresses, now strengthened, would resist a Russian invasion. The Russian Government has sent instructions to railways concerning the transport of troops.



STOPPING THE TRANSPORT OF HORSES AT NOVOSELITZA, ON THE RUSSIAN FRONTIER.

SKETCH BY C. DRECHSLER.



SKETCHES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA—THE KOOTENAY VALLEYS: HUNTING-CAMP IN THE UPPER KOOTENAY VALLEY; MOUNT GROHMAN IN THE BACKGROUND.

Canadian and Californian capitalists, attracted by the mineral, agricultural, and timber resources of British Columbia, and by the charming situation of the Kootenay Valleys, are undertaking to connect them, by short branch railways, with the Canadian Pacific and the Northern Pacific Railway systems; lying to the north and to the south of them, so that a considerable immigration to those sylvan spots may be expected. It is, therefore, not uninteresting to note that the accounts of other distinguished travellers who in the course of the last forty years have seen the Kootenay Valleys, bear out the testimony of official reports, to which reference was made in our last number. Not the least interesting among these accounts is what the Marquis of Lorne says of the Upper Kootenay Valley in "Our Railway to the Pacific," also quoting from a letter written to him by a well-known English officer, who settled there a couple of years ago, and was, it may be mentioned to show how appreciative colonists are of the qualities usually possessed by an English gentleman, elected to represent the Kootenay district in the Provincial House of Parliament.

"I have now," Colonel B. writes to Lord Lorne, "been over a twelvemonth in this lovely country, and am therefore in a position to give an account of it which may be of value;" and,

after describing the chief topographical features, he says:—"We thus have a long valley of two hundred and fifty miles, with the Columbia and Kootenay rivers flowing in opposite directions from its centre. Both these rivers are navigable for the above distance, and it is contemplated to put steamers upon them next year, which will bring the whole valley into water communication with the Canadian Pacific Railway." For this purpose the Government has granted to an English company, it may here be mentioned, important concessions to bring about a connection of the two rivers by means of a canal, only one mile long, thereby bringing the Kootenay Valley into direct steam communication with the railway. "The width of the valley varies from fifteen to twenty miles, and it is composed of foot-hills, benches, or river terraces, and bottom lands, all (except the latter) covered with bunch-grass (an excellent, nutritious grass, making the best beef in the world), and a considerable quantity of magnificent pine and larch timber. It may be described as open forest, with small prairies scattered through it.

"There are parts which must originally have been lakes, where the soil is deep and exceedingly rich, forming a dark vegetable loam, and I am fortunately located on such a spot.

This year I had over ten tons of potatoes from one acre, and without manure or irrigation. I had an acre of oats, which averaged 5 ft. 3 in. in height, and some stalks were 6 ft. 6 in. Currants, raspberries, gooseberries, and strawberries, together with numerous other berries, grow wild in the greatest profusion. As to climate, I have found it perfectly delightful. . . . Horses do admirably on the wild grazings, without any other food in the winter, and come out in the spring in admirable condition.

"Gold is found in all the creeks, and one, 'Wildhorse Creek,' has given out over three million dollars within the last twenty years. A clever mining engineer who has lately visited us considers this to be one of the richest mining districts of the American Continent. There is no doubt that the lumber trade will also develop, as the timber lies conveniently for supplying the North-west Provinces. Cattle ranching, with ordinary care, must prove very profitable, and there is yet a field open for settlement in that direction. There is no doubt that, when communication is easy, the valley will become one of the great tourist routes, as the lake, river, and mountain scenery could not be surpassed. The district is admirably suited for English gentlemen immigrants, provided they have capital. . . . As to sport, there is plenty of game."

W. B.-G.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The opening of an early season of Italian opera performances at Covent-Garden Theatre this (Saturday evening), under Mr. Mapleson's management, has already been adverted to by us. The list of engagements includes the names of Mesdames Minnie Hauk, Nevada-Palmer, Lablache, Isidor, Dotti, and Bauermeister; MM. Ravelli, Runcio, Bieleto, Del Puente, Padilla, Ciampi, Vaschetti, and Foli, already well known; and first appearances here will be made by Mdle. Borghi, Miss Nordica (Lilian Norton), M. Lhérie, Miss Mary Engle, Miss Jenny Broch, Signor Vetta, and Madame Hastreiter. The conductors will be Signor Vianesi and Signor Logheder. Other engagements are in contemplation. Mr. Mapleson promises that the orchestra will be kept up to its usual standard of efficiency. M. Jacquinet is the leader, and will occasionally act as assistant conductor. The chorus is to consist exclusively of singers specially selected in Italy. The ballet arrangements are under the experienced direction of Madame Katti Lanner. All these features, and the reduction of the prices by one half, should render Mr. Mapleson's season highly attractive.

The opening performance will consist of "La Traviata," with Mdle. Nordica as Violetta, Signor Runcio as Alfredo, Signor Del Puente as the elder Germont, and Signor Ciampi as Il Barone.

Mr. Augustus Harris announces a Jubilee season of Italian opera to follow the Carl Rosa English opera season at Drury-Lane Theatre, next June.

The first appearance this season of Madame Schumann took place at last Saturday afternoon's Popular Concert, at St. James's Hall. The return of the great pianist to a locale with which she has so often been associated was enthusiastically welcomed by a crowded audience that filled every part of the room, including the orchestra. The solos set down for Madame Schumann were the first of the set of Sketches for pedal-piano, op. 58, and the second and third of three Romances, op. 28, by her late husband, which were finely rendered in their respective phases of grandeur and delicacy; an extra piece having been contributed in reply to an encore. In Beethoven's great trio in B flat (op. 97), the pianist was associated in a grand performance with Dr. Joachim and Signor Piatti; these gentlemen and Mr. Ries and Mr. Hollander having co-operated in Schubert's string quartet in D minor. An old Italian aria, and lieder by Madame Schumann and her husband, were sung with refined expression by Miss L. Lehmann. The programme of the evening concert of the following Monday included the co-operation of Dr. Joachim, as leading and solo violinist (in which capacity he will remain until the close of the season); of Miss Fanny Davies, as solo pianist; and Mrs. Henschel, as vocalist.

The London Symphony Concerts at St. James's Hall—conducted by Mr. Henschel—have nearly completed the series of sixteen performances, but one more remaining to be given. The fourteenth concert (last week) opened with three extracts from Mr. Cowen's pleasing "suite" for stringed instruments, entitled "In the Olden Time," a work that was first performed at the Crystal Palace some four years ago. The movements given last week were—the air with variations, the "lullaby," and the "minuet"; each of which is characterised by much quaint grace. The concert now referred to included a violoncello concerto by Haydn, the three divisions of which are each marked by the flowing melodiousness and clear structure and development which distinguish the compositions of the great master to whom the modern symphony owes its earliest important development. The concerto was very skilfully rendered by Mr. Julius Klengel, who also played two solo pieces by Goltermann and himself, with great effect. The other instrumental music consisted of Schumann's Symphony in D minor (No. 4) and Wagner's overture to "Die Meistersinger." Miss E. Winant sang Liszt's setting of "Kennst du das Land?" with considerable vocal power. The fifteenth concert, which took place this week, must be referred to hereafter.

Mr. John Boosey's attractive London Ballad Concerts, at St. James's Hall, have just closed their twenty-first season—the final afternoon concert of the series having taken place last week, and the closing evening performance this week.

The second portion of the twenty Saturday afternoon concerts at the Crystal Palace is now nearly half completed, four of this year's performances having taken place. The programme of last Saturday included Mendelssohn's music to "Athalia," with Mr. Santley as reciter of the spoken text, which he delivered impressively. The solo vocalists were Misses A. Sherwin, M. Fenna, and E. Rees, the first-named lady having contributed the air "Jerusalem" (from "St. Paul"). This, and the "Reformation" symphony, preceded the "Athalia" music, the concert having thus consisted entirely of works by Mendelssohn.

The Bach Choir's concert (the second of the present series) at St. James's Hall—last Tuesday evening—brought forward a copious selection from Schumann's "Genoveva," the only opera produced by that composer. It is classed as Op. 81—nearly mid-way in the number of his works. It was produced nearly forty years ago, having received but few performances since. The want of success of the opera may be chiefly attributed to the absence of dramatic interest in the book, and the generally sombre tone of the music. The libretto was adapted, by Schumann himself, partly from Hebbel's tragedy, and partly from Tieck's "Genoveva." Schumann's opera, impressive as it is in some portions, fails to retain much attractiveness, from the want of variety and contrast. The selection given on Tuesday comprised the music of the first and third acts, and portions of the second and fourth acts. The solo vocalists were: Miss Pauline Cramer, Miss Friedländer, Mr. B. Davies, Mr. Wing, and Mr. Price, to whom was assigned the music belonging to the respective characters. The most effective portions, generally, were the overture and the choral music. The performance, orchestral and vocal, was an effective one under the direction of Dr. C. Villiers Stanford. The concert included Bach's fine double chorus (with orchestra) "Now shall the grace," and Beethoven's violin concerto, effectively played by Dr. Joachim.

The Philharmonic Society was to open its seventy-fifth season last Thursday evening at St. James's Hall. The programme comprised Schumann's pianoforte concerto in A minor with Madame Schumann as pianist.

Mr. Anton Hartvigson gave a pianoforte recital at Prince's Hall on Thursday afternoon.

The third of Mr. and Mrs. Henschel's interesting vocal recitals at Prince's Hall (an afternoon performance) took place yesterday (Friday) week, when their programme comprised a varied selection of pieces, by composers of past and present times, in which the vocalists were heard, singly and in association. The fourth, and last, recital was announced for yesterday (Friday) evening.

St. Patrick's Day will be celebrated next Thursday evening by one of Mr. W. Carter's national festival concerts, at the Royal Albert Hall.—Mr. Tobias A. Matthays announces a pianoforte recital at the Prince's Hall on the same day.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Tuesday, March 8.

The question of the advisability of putting a protective duty on imported wheat has once more shown the weakness of the present Ministry, which is divided against itself, and against which are joined the forces of the Right and of the Opportunists. The Ministry is ridiculous, and at the present moment the French Ministry ought not to be ridiculous. The state of affairs is as follows:—There is an agricultural crisis in France; within three years French agriculture has lost 1200 millions of francs; the value of land has decreased; there are no longer sufficient farmers. Now, France cannot give up agriculture, and therefore some means must be found to enable her to cultivate with profit, and the means proposed is to add a protective duty of 2f. to the existing duty of 3f. a quintal of imported wheat. The Minister of Agriculture is favourable to the project; the Prime Minister, M. Goblet, is opposed to it; the Cabinet, as a whole, has not made up its mind whether it is for Free Trade or Protection.

With a view to preserving their art from decadence, the French cooks are talking about forming a practical training-school. This was the subject of discussion at a grand dinner of great cooks held last week to wind up the annual Exposition Culinaire. All the great cooks there assembled seem to agree that people now-a-days rarely care for good cooking: for that matter, said one of the great men, an epoch of political feverishness is inevitably an epoch of mediocre cooking. The same bigwig stated his opinion that you could never make a cook out of an Englishman; the Russians had good native qualities, but too many vices; the Germans alone, by dint of patience and perseverance, were capable of becoming rivals of the French.

The invasion of the streets of Paris by the howling vendors of false news and of scandalous publications, and by processions of carriers of advertising boards, has acquired such proportions that the press is demanding rigorous measures of repression. At present all these manifestations are protected by the recent law on the liberty of the press and of the sale and exposure of printed matter of all kinds. Certainly some further legislation is needed; for, as it is, fraud and immorality are rampant on the boulevards, in word and in print, if not in act; traffic is impeded, and liberty interfered with, by the procession of grotesque advertisement carriers; Paris is losing its renown as a city of elegance, and its streets are full of nuisances of the worst kind. It is high time for the Parisians to bestir themselves if they do not wish foreigners to desert their city once for all.

The puzzle questions which a London evening journal is in the habit of proposing for the amusement of its readers, and notably one concerning the possible composition of an English Academy, have raised quite a discussion here, and MM. Taine and Mézières have been forced to take part in it. The point at issue was whether modern English literature is or is not superior to French. M. Mézières gave proof of wisdom in declining the problem. "There is," he said, "no common measure for men like Dante, Shakespeare, and Cervantes; there is no comparison possible between the literature of one country and that of another, because each represents different races and different civilisations." M. Taine, less prudent, declares that during the past sixty years France has presented to the world as many great ideas and as many fine forms as her most illustrious rivals. English poetry, continues M. Taine, especially lyric and narrative poetry, from Byron, Keats, and Shelley down to Tennyson and the two Brownings, is the finest in the world. On the other hand, France has the two greatest dramatists, Augier and Dumas. In prose, the French are at least equal to the English. M. Taine considers Balzac to be the greatest creator of souls since Shakespeare; no critic in any literature can be compared to Sainte-Beuve—the "Chartreuse de Parme" is the finest piece of literary psychology ever published in any language; "Madame Bovary" is unequalled for style and intensity. Five writers and thinkers, Balzac, Stendhal, Sainte-Beuve, Guizot, and Renan, in M. Taine's opinion, are the men who, since Montesquieu, have added most to the knowledge of human nature and human society. Let us hope that this childish discussion will now end on both sides of the Channel.

T. C.

King Humbert has solved the Ministerial crisis in Italy by refusing to accept the resignation of the Depretis Cabinet.—The General of the Society of Jesus, Father Beckx, died at Rome on the 4th inst., in his ninety-third year. He had administered the affairs of the society since 1853.—The Pope has selected Monsignor Rampolla, the Nuncio at Madrid, to succeed the late Cardinal Jacobini as Pontifical Secretary of State.

The Dutch Chamber on Monday settled, by 28 votes to 43, the eventual right of succession to the throne of Holland, in default of direct descendants of the King, in the following order:—To the Grand Duchess Sophia of Saxe-Weimar, the descendants of the late Princess Marianne of Prussia, the descendants of the late Queen Louisa of Sweden, and Princess Mary of Wied, and their descendants, respectively.

An explosion, caused by fire-damp, in the colliery of La Boule, Quaregnon, near Mons, has resulted in great loss of life. One hundred and eighty colliers were at work at the time, of whom fifteen escaped unhurt, and a telegram from Paturages states that fifty-seven others succeeded in escaping. A large proportion of the victims were married men, and their families are left destitute. The Count of Flanders, Prince Baudouin, and the Minister of Industry have visited the scene of the catastrophe. The Count presented 10,000 fr. from the King and 2000 fr. from his own purse for the families of the victims. A public subscription has been opened for them.

It results from the now completed German elections that the new Reichstag will contain 221 supporters and 176 opponents of the Septennate. Herr Von Wedell-Piesdorf has been chosen as its first President. For the post of First Vice-President 172 out of a total of 282 votes were recorded for Dr. Buhl, and 107 for Herr Von Frankenstein, the remaining three voting papers being blank. Herr Oertling was next elected as Second Vice-President. Herr Oertling, however, while expressing his thanks for the proffered honour, declined to accept the office bestowed on him. A second election was consequently held, when Baron Von Unruhe-Bomst (Imperialist) was chosen.

The Hungarian Delegation has unanimously voted the credit of fifty-two millions of florins on account of extraordinary military expenditure.

Russia has made a demand upon Turkey for the payment of a second instalment of £50,000 (Turkish) on account of the war indemnity.

It is announced from Copenhagen that the Crown Princess of Denmark gave birth to a son on the 4th inst.

Last Saturday the King of Sweden dissolved the Rigsdag, ordering fresh elections for the Second Chamber. The reason is that the House voted on the Corn-Law question against Free Trade. The new Rigsdag will meet on May 2.

It is announced from Calcutta that the Kubo Valley, in Upper Burma, now occupied by the 44th Ghorka Infantry, has been annexed to British territory.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

The *Manchester Guardian* learns from a private letter received from Vienna that a magnificent dinner-service of the Dresden bright yellow ware, only used for Royal presents, is being made there by order of the Emperor William for the Queen for presentation on the occasion of her Jubilee.—At a meeting in Bristol on the 3rd inst. it was resolved to spend £2000 on a statue of the Queen, to set apart £2000 for the Imperial Institute, and to spend the remainder of the Jubilee fund in rejoicings and in treats to the poor.—Mr. J. Boyd gives an acre and a half of ground to Yeovil, on which he will expend £1000 in building cottages.—The Rev. Canon Hayhurst purposes presenting a Townhall to Middlewick.—A grant of 500 guineas has been made by the Mercers' Company to the Countess of Dufferin's Jubilee Fund in aid of the Association for supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India.—The shareholders of the South-Eastern Railway Company have resolved to give £1000 for the Imperial Institute; and the shareholders of the Metropolitan Railway give £500.—The Lord Mayor's fund at the Mansion House for the Imperial Institute and the City Commercial Museum amounts to above £16,000.—A committee appointed at Kingston have decided upon the erection of a cottage hospital as the most suitable permanent commemoration of the Jubilee in the town, at an estimated cost of £3000. The inhabitants of Surbiton have resolved to celebrate the Queen's Jubilee by the erection of a public hall.—At a meeting held at Whitechurch, Salop, on Tuesday night, it was unanimously agreed to celebrate the Jubilee by the making of a public recreation-ground and the erection of public baths. The young children and poor persons of the town and neighbourhood are to have a treat on June 22, £200 being devoted to this purpose. A portion of the subscriptions will be devoted to the Imperial Institute.

The Cordwainers Company have voted 100 guineas in answer to the special appeal being made for Guy's Hospital.

The Duke of Westminster has promised to contribute £1000 annually for life to the fund being raised to promote additional church accommodation in the Stockport rural deanery.

His Excellency M. De Staal, the Russian Ambassador, arrived at the Russian Embassy, Chesham-place, last Saturday to resume his diplomatic functions after a few months' leave.

Mr. Henry M. Stanley's expedition for the relief of Emin Pasha arrived at Simon's Town from Zanzibar, and was to resume the voyage after taking in supplies.

Another addition has been made to the Royal Navy by the launching at Devonport of the steel torpedo-cruiser *Serpent* six guns, 1630 tons, 4500 horse-power.

By a proclamation of the Queen, it is ordained that Wednesday, the 23rd inst., is to be observed as a general holiday in the borough of Birmingham, on which day her Majesty is to lay the foundation-stone of the new law courts in that town.

Mr. Young Terry, one of the principal draughtsmen at Chatham Dockyard, has been dismissed from the service by Admiralty Minute for selling information which he acquired through his appointment.

Sir Charles Tupper, Dominion Minister of Finance, has been appointed acting High Commissioner in London for Canada.—The Canadian Parliament has been summoned for the dispatch of business on April 13.

The Nottingham Corporation have authorised the Mayor and Town Clerk to sign a guarantee of the expenses required by the Royal Agricultural Society for the holding of a show there in 1888.

The University crews finished their practice on the home rivers last Saturday. Cambridge arrived at Putney on Monday morning, Oxford proceeding to Bourne End for ten days before coming to the Thames.

At the half-yearly rent audit for the Annandale estates of the Duke of Buccleuch, held at Lockerbie on the 3rd inst., a reduction of 10 per cent upon the rents for the half-year was granted to the tenants.

Miss Marie A. Brown, a lady profoundly versed in Norse lore, is giving a series of lectures, illustrated with stereopticon views, on Sweden, Norway, and the Norse discovery of America, at the Conduit-street Gallery. One was given last Wednesday, and two others are announced for the 23rd and 30th inst.

The annual return of the Volunteer corps of Great Britain for 1886 shows that the authorised establishment of that force is now 253,935, and that 220,829 were returned last year as efficient, out of a total number enrolled of 226,752. The number present at inspections was 196,293, a very slight falling off from 1885. There were 6020 officers and 12,673 sergeants who passed as proficient for the special grant of 50s., against 5946 and 12,422 respectively in 1885; and 789 officers passed in tactics, compared with 728 in 1885.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, the well-known pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, died on the 8th inst., in New York, in his seventy-fourth year.—Several trains upon the New York Elevated Railroad were blocked on Tuesday morning, and the passengers leaving the cars attempted to walk to the stations along an unprotected narrow footway. The trains then began to move, and one man tried to escape by climbing in through a window of a car. He got half in, and his legs projecting swept off some twenty people into the street below. Four were killed and several others seriously injured.

In London 2572 births and 1635 deaths were registered last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 297 and the deaths 184 below the average numbers in the corresponding weeks of the last ten years. The deaths included 55 from measles, 9 from scarlet-fever, 19 from diphtheria, 29 from whooping-cough, 5 from enteric fever, 11 from diarrhoea and dysentery. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had increased in the four preceding weeks from 364 to 466, were last week 459, being 28 below the corrected average. Different forms of violence caused 62 deaths; 53 were the result of negligence or accident, among which were 22 from fractures and contusions, 10 from burns and scalds, 7 from drowning, 3 from poison, and 4 of infants under one year of age from suffocation. Eight cases of suicide were registered.

The entertainment at Brompton Hospital on Tuesday evening last consisted of "The Morning Post," a comediatta, charmingly acted by Miss Lingard and Mr. G. Alexander, and greatly applauded; the sketch, "Trying a Magistrate," by Mr. J. L. Toole, given in his own inimitable manner, and producing roars of laughter; a musical sketch by Mr. Eric Lewis, received with immense favour, and encored; songs sweetly sung (and encored) by Miss Erskine-Wemyss; a Buffo entertainment by Messrs. Archer and Barnett, encored; pianoforte duets by the Misses Byng; and two readings exceedingly well given by the Rev. Hon. F. E. C. Byng, to whose ever ready kindness the patients were indebted for this most enjoyable evening. The proceedings closed with the National Anthem (solo by Miss Erskine-Wemyss), and a hearty vote of thanks, proposed by Mr. Henry Dobbin, the secretary, to Mr. Byng, special reference being made to the very many instances in which this gentleman has proved his interest in the welfare of the charity.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated May 10, 1866), with two codicils (dated Oct. 15 and Dec. 23, following), of Mr. John Oakley, late of the Wellington Mills, Westminster Bridge-road, and of Surbiton, who died on Jan. 10 last, has just been proved by Benjamin Gallaway, Herbert Oakley, the son, and George Blackman, the acting executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £187,000. The testator gives his pictures, books, plate, jewellery, wines, household furniture, effects, and horses and carriages for private use, £5000 railway stock, and a house at Streatham, to his wife, Mrs. Sophia Oakley; certain freehold lands and houses, and parts of shares in the New River Company, upon trust, to pay the income to his wife, for life, and then for his sons Ernest John Oakley and Godfrey James Oakley; £5000 to each of his daughters Mrs. Elizabeth Emily Hazard and Mrs. Cornelia Jessie Watson; £10,000, upon trust, for each of his said daughters for their respective lives, and then for his daughters by his said wife; £5000 each to his grandsons John William Oakley and Charles George Oakley; £1000 each to his other grandchildren (except the children of his son Joseph); £5000 railway stock to each of his daughters Sophia Kathleen, Evelyn Susan, and Olive Madeline; £3000, upon trust, for Jessie Adelaide Oakley, for life, and then for her daughter, Margaret Adelaide Oakley; £3000 to Helen Emily Oakley; a freehold house at Lewes to his son Herbert; and numerous other legacies. The residue of his real and personal estate, including his business of a glass-paper, black-lead, and emery-cloth manufacturer, with the machinery, plant, stock-in-trade, book debts, patents, and trade-marks, and his freehold property known as the Wellington Mills, he leaves, as to one moiety, to his said son Herbert, and as to the other moiety, to his sons, Ernest John and Godfrey James, and any other sons by his said wife.

The will of the late Mr. William Godden, of Hollington, South Norwood Park, who died on Jan. 6, was proved on the 24th ult., the personality being sworn under £180,000. He gives annuities of £100 a year each to his widow and to his sons, Wallace Edward Albert and Sydney Herbert; the residuary estate is to be divided in equal shares between his daughters, Mary Ann Hoar Moyle, the wife of Hamlyn Moyle; Kate Moyle, the wife of Alfred Moyle; Rosetta Jane Walker, the wife of George Walker; Lilian Alice Annie Godden, and Edith Monica Godden.

The will (dated Jan. 29, 1886) of Mr. John Harvey Astell, J.P., D.L., formerly M.P. for Ashburton, late of Woodbury Hall, Cambridgeshire, who died on Jan. 17 last, was proved on the 1st inst. by Mrs. Anne Emilia Astell, the widow, Henry Godfrey Astell, the brother, William Harvey Astell, the son, and Loftus Sidney Long, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £138,000. The testator gives £1000 and his wines, consumable stores, horses, carriages, live and dead stock, to his wife; he also gives her £3000 per annum during life or widowhood, she maintaining unmarried daughters; Dale Lodge, Sunningdale, subject to a right of residence therein given to his sister, Mrs. St. Quintin, to his son, John Henry St. Quintin Astell; his part of a moiety of a King's share of the New River Company, under his marriage settlement, on the death of his wife, to his son William Harvey; all the other trust funds under such settlement, on the death of his wife, to all his children, in equal shares; the interest in some New River Company's shares, derived from Lady Fairfax, to his son, William Harvey; £7000, and a further £4600 on the death or marriage again of his wife, to his said son, John Henry St. Quintin; portions of £6500 for each of his daughters; £50 to be applied, as his wife shall think fit, for the benefit of the poor of the parish of Everton-cum-Tetworth, and £80 to be applied in a similar manner for the poor of the parish of Gamlingay; and there are other legacies to children, and also to brothers and sisters, executors, bailiff, servants, cottage tenants, and others. The family diamonds (subject to the use of them for life or widowhood given to his wife) and the furniture and effects at Woodbury Hall are made heirlooms to go and be enjoyed therewith. Woodbury Hall and all the residue of his real estate he devises to the use of his son, William Harvey, for life, with remainder to his first and other sons successively, according to seniority in tail male. The residue of his personal estate is to go with the settled real estate.

The will (dated Jan. 17, 1885) of Captain the Hon. Eustace Vesey, 9th Lancers, late of Sedgell House, Semley, Wilts, who died on Nov. 18 last, at Abbeyleix, Queen's County, Ireland, was proved on the 14th ult. by the Hon. Constance Mary Vesey, the widow, one of the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £76,000. The testator bequeaths £500, the balance on the current account at his bankers, and certain chattels to his wife; certain diamonds and plate he gives to his wife, for life or widowhood, and then settles the same on his eldest son; £200, to be applied by his brother, Viscount De Vesey, for the benefit of the poor on the estate of Abbeyleix; and other bequests. The residue of his personal estate he leaves, upon trust, for his wife, for life or while she remains unmarried, and then for all his children, but his daughters' shares are not to exceed £8000. In default of children, such residue is to go to his brother, Viscount De Vesey. The provision made for his wife and children is in addition to that made for them by his marriage settlement, which he confirms.

The will (dated July 30, 1886) of Mrs. Charlotte Elizabeth Thomasina Holmes, late of No. 7, Holland Villas-road, Kensington, who died on Jan. 19 last, was proved on the 25th ult. by John Collins Francis and Charles Turner Room, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £69,000. The testatrix bequeaths £2000 to the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; £1000 each to the Printers' Pension, Almshouses, and Orphan Asylum Corporation, in aid of the Pension Fund; the Orphan Working School, Maitland's Park, Haverstock-hill; the Royal Naval Female School at Isleworth, the Royal Naval Benevolent Society, the North London or University College Hospital, the Annuitants' Homes for Gentlewomen in reduced circumstances, the Great Northern Hospital, Caledonian-road, Islington; the London Hospital, Whitechapel-road; King's College Hospital, Portugal-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, and the Railway Officials and Servants' Institution; £500 each to the Printers' Pension, Almshouses, and Orphan Asylum Corporation, in aid of the Orphan Asylum Fund; the National Training-School for Music, South Kensington, to found a scholarship; the Royal National Life-Boat Institution; Girton College, Herts; Mrs. Gladstone's Convalescent Home for the Poor, more especially for the East of London, Woodford Hall, Essex; the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Brompton; the Royal Hospital for Incurables, West-hill, Putney-heath; the Clergy Orphan Corporation at St. John's-wood and Canterbury; All Saints' Institution, 127, Gower-street; the West London Hospital; the National Refuges for Homeless and Destitute Children, 25, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, and the Night Refuge and Home for Deserving Men, Women, and Children, Providence-row. After making provision for relatives, and bequeathing various legacies to friends, the residue of all such parts of her personal

estate as may by law be bequeathed for charitable purposes, she given in equal proportions to the Pension Fund and the Orphan Asylum Fund of the Printers' Pension, Almshouses, and Orphan Asylum Corporation. Her assets are to be strictly marshalled in favour of the charitable bequests.

The will and codicil (both dated Sept. 15, 1882) of Mr. George Hawkins, late of 28, City-road, who died on Jan. 18 last, were proved on the 4th ult. by Julian Hill and Miss Mary Ann Herbert, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £42,000. The testator bequeaths considerable legacies to his sister, nephews, niece, cousin Miss Herbert, and others; he also bequeaths £500 to the London Hospital, Whitechapel; £100 each to the Royal Hospital for Incurables, Putney-heath, the Earlwood Asylum for Idiots, Victoria Park Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, and the Governess's Institution, Harley-street; and £50 each to the Dogs' Home, Battersea, the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Jermyn-street, the London Dispensary, Spitalfields, the City of London Truss Society, and the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital. His property in Bishopsgate is directed to be sold, and the proceeds held upon trust for accumulation for six years, and then for his cousin, Miss Herbert, for life. The residue of his property is also to be held upon trust for accumulation, and, on the death of Miss Herbert, for the five sons and one daughter of his sister, Mrs. Mary Ann Kent.

The will (dated March 21, 1885), with a codicil (dated Oct. 16, 1886), of Mr. Frederick Berryman, late of Charlton, Shepton Mallet, Somersetshire, brewer, who died on Dec. 29 last, was proved on the 11th ult. by Francis Berryman, the brother, and Francis Willmot, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £38,000. The testator gives all his jewellery, household furniture and effects, and an annuity of £1000 to his wife, Mrs. Mary Eleanor Berryman; and legacies to his executors. As to the residue of his property, he leaves one moiety, upon trust, for his son, Frederick Henry; and the other moiety, upon trust, for his daughter, Frances Annie.

The will (dated Aug. 20, 1881), with two codicils (dated July 29 and Dec. 8, 1885), of Miss Lucy Foster, late of Regency-square, Brighton, was proved on the 26th ult. by William Fry Foster and the Rev. Charles James Foster, the nephews, and Miss Sarah Elizabeth Foster, the niece, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £30,000. The testatrix bequeaths £300 to the Home for Confirmed Invalids, Aubert-park, Highbury; £25 each to the Church Missionary Society, the British and Foreign Bible Society, and the Society for Promoting Female Education in the East; and numerous and considerable legacies to relatives and others. The residue of her property she gives to her said niece, Sarah Elizabeth Foster.

The will (dated Jan. 10, 1884) of the Hon. and Rev. Henry Legge, formerly Vicar of Lewisham, late of Hollyhedge House, Blackheath, who died on the 13th ult., was proved on the 24th ult. by John Charles Rogers, the sole executor, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £22,000. The testator gives a legacy to his executor, and the remainder of his property to his wife. Special directions are given as to his funeral, and no hatchment is to be placed upon his house.

THE EARTHQUAKE ON THE RIVIERA.

Our last publication contained many Sketches and other Illustrations of the destructive effects of the earthquake on Wednesday morning, the 23rd ult., at Nice, Mentone, and other places on the Mediterranean coast of the South of France, but especially on that of the Italian Riviera, west of Genoa, at Diano Marina, Bajardo, Oneglia, and many towns and villages, where the loss of life has been immense, and the survivors are left in great distress. The following is the official list of dead and wounded:—Alessio, 3 dead, 8 wounded; Albenga, 30 wounded; Albissola, 3 dead, 12 wounded; Bajardo, 230 dead, 30 wounded; Bussano, 80 dead, 27 wounded; Castellaro, 41 dead, 65 wounded; Ceriana, 5 dead, 12 wounded; Diano Castello, 35 dead, 10 wounded; Diano Marina, 180 dead, 65 wounded; Montalto Ligure, 1 dead, 3 wounded; Noli, 16 dead, 12 wounded; Oneglia, 23 dead, about 150 wounded; Pompeiana, 5 dead, 7 wounded; Porto Maurizio, 1 dead, 10 wounded; Savona, 11 dead; Taggia, 8 dead, 14 wounded; Trionra, 4 dead, 9 wounded. The homeless persons number 20,000, and the damage to property amounts to about £2,000,000. The loss falls mostly on industrious villagers, with little means, whose destitution is very deplorable. Diano Marina is completely destroyed. The Italian Government has been doing all that could be done for the relief of distress, and public subscriptions are opened for that purpose.

There was no loss of life at Mentone, but ten houses fell, while a hundred and fifty were so damaged as to be uninhabitable. The panic was very great, and a large number of the residents and visitors collected in the Place des Carmes, where they encamped under whatever shelter could be provided; this scene of strange confusion and discomfort is shown in our large Engraving. The only person killed by the fall of buildings at Nice was Madame Cheylon, the schoolmistress of the Ecole Maternelle; but an English or American lady, Miss Vollen, who had some heart disease, is said to have died of the shock. None were killed at Bordighera or at San Remo; while Cannes, Monaco, and Monte Carlo escaped all serious injury from the earthquake. We are enabled, by private information, to assure English visitors that there is now no danger whatever either at Nice or at Mentone, where all the hotels and lodging-houses have been carefully inspected by Government officials, and no buildings will be licensed that are not perfectly safe.

Miss J. Durning Smith has given £620 for the purpose of laying out St. Anne's-churchyard, Limehouse, as a recreation ground; another lady has given £500 for a similar work in connection with the disused burial-ground of St. George's, Camberwell; and 120 guineas have been promised to defray the expense of a drinking-fountain for the churchyard of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.

It seems strange that up to the present time no memorial of Sir Walter Scott is to be found on the walls of Westminster Abbey, and stranger still that the committee who have undertaken to remedy this omission should have met with so poor a response to their appeal for subscriptions. It is, we think, a mistake (on the part of the Abbey authorities) to have assigned a place for the Scott Medallion in Poets' Corner, for we scarcely think that it is as a poet that Scott's claim to national recognition rests. This, however, is a mere detail, and possibly the Dean and Chapter may have thought that Scott as a Presbyterian could only be accommodated with a memorial tablet in company with the other unorthodox poets. It would be almost interesting to intending subscribers to know to whom the sum of £101 ls. required "for the site in the Abbey" is payable, for in view of the very modest proportions of Sir John Steele's medallion, the charge for insuring space in our national Campo Santo seems somewhat high.

NEW BOOKS.

From time to time severe students of Mr. Browning give to the world in pamphlet, magazine article, or volume the result of their labours, and the reader wishing for a commentator may be advised to consult *An Introduction to the Study of Browning*: by Arthur Symonds (Cassell and Co.). The volume, small in size, is the fruit of no slight labour, for the writer seems to have read critically all the works of the most prolific poet of the century, if not of the country. Mr. Browning has said that he does not "apprehend any more charges of being wilfully obscure, unconscientiously careless, or perversely harsh," and he adds that he has done his utmost in the art to which his life is a devotion. We accept his words fully. He is a great poet, writing with a great purpose; but the fact remains that, with a mastery of language that makes him at times the most intelligible of poets, he is at other times, and more frequently, "obscure," though not wilfully, and "harsh," though not perversely. Like the greatest of Italian poets, he needs his commentators; and only this month the Dean of St. Paul's has endeavoured to expound one of his poems which few readers gifted with ordinary intelligence have hitherto been able to understand. Mr. Symonds brings sufficient knowledge to his task, which is no small merit, and his generous enthusiasm has led us to read once more several of the poems that he criticises or praises. We do not quarrel with anyone who avers that Mr. Browning of all living men has the richest and most versatile intellect; but we protest against the assertion that the fruit bearing the roughest rind, or shell, of any in our poetical orchard is, at the same time, the sweetest to the scent, and the most grateful to the eye. Mr. Symonds occasionally protests too much, and his comments would carry greater weight if he were more ready to acknowledge his poet's defects. Mr. Browning prefers, he writes, "more exclusively than any other poet, thought to expression"; but it is the mark of the highest poetry to blend the two. There are thoughts unfitted for the poet which it is his wisdom to reject, and Mr. Browning, it seems to us, does not always consider what verse will bear. Of rhyme, according to Mr. Symonds, he is, perhaps, the greatest master in our language. He may be; but to the harmony which Milton understood so well, Mr. Browning is comparatively indifferent. He is not without music, or he would not be a poet; but his verse as verse rarely haunts the memory, even when the intellect is stimulated by the thought conveyed in it. How noble that thought often is, how full of reverence and faith the great master who utters it, need not be said here. We cannot always agree with Mr. Symonds—some of his judgments are, we think, wholly wrong—but he deserves hearty thanks for his effort to smooth down difficulties, and to make Mr. Browning better known and more loved. We may add that the volume contains a bibliography, and also a "reprint of discarded prefaces to the first editions of some of Mr. Browning's works."

Fluent ease, right feeling, and a sensibility to everything that is lovely and of good report, are the characteristics of Mr. Clifford Harrison's volume, *In Hours of Leisure* (Kegan Paul). The author has also the capacity for telling a story effectively in homely verse—read "In the Green Room," for example—but he is not, and probably does not consider himself, more than an agreeable and cultured versifier. Mr. Harrison is well known as a reciter, and several of these pieces have been written for recitation. Now, there can be little doubt that the kind of verse most fitted for that purpose is rhetorical rather than in the highest sense poetical. Lord Macaulay's "Lays" are more effective on the platform than the loveliest music of Shelley or of Keats. Incident, movement, force of expression, these combined with humour, and what one may call domestic pathos, are the gifts likely to please an audience; and such poems as Mr. Harrison's "Signalman," "Rouge et Noir," and "the Hour before the Dawn" to a large extent fulfil the design of the writer. He lacks humour, indeed, but he has in abundant measure the kind of pathos that affects a large class of people. Mr. Harrison has other moods, and his reflections on returning after some years of absence to a dearly-loved spot are expressed with tenderness and beauty in a rather long poem called "Sunday Evening." He does not understand the difficult art of the sonnet writer, and his poems under that heading, notably one on "Westminster Abbey," might be more correctly styled "Poems in Fourteen Lines." There are some short lyrics scattered through the volume. Such snatches of song, unless very good, are worthless, and on page 146 there is a poem in twelve lines curiously prosaic and commonplace. We read of the "infinitely hopeful trees," the winter gone, putting on "their robes of green," of "April's vernal rains and May time's flowers," and of the "miracle of spring, wrought as freshly as in Eden's primal bowers." This is the burden of eight lines; the last four convey the moral—

Hence let me learn from Disappointment's face
To turn aside with undespairing heart;
Ready to meet fresh Hope with fitting grace,
And bear in any spring a timely part.

Assuredly, it is only with a face of disappointment that a reviewer can read moralising like this from a writer who shows elsewhere that he is by no means without poetic feeling. It must not be supposed that Mr. Harrison indulges often in such feeble platitudes, and we are glad to close this short notice with another little piece, called "Re-united," which will convey a pleasanter and juster impression of his craft as a verse-maker—

Whilst you were far away, Life seemed
A restless slumber naught could break;
I did not live; I only dreamed;
But you return, and I awake!
Thrice welcome to the blessed day!
The sun is shining—'all is new!
The sun?—the morning, do I say?
The light I welcome shines from you.
Yes; like a dream from off my brain,
The motley days of Absence fly;
I wake; I take up life again—
Was it last night you said "Good-bye"?

We are, perhaps, a little tardy in noticing Mr. Cundall's *Reminiscences of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition* (Clowes and Son), but its value will not be less appreciated years hence, although it is only contemporaries who can bear witness to the fidelity with which the leading features of the "Colindries" have been reproduced. Our Indian Empire naturally occupies a prominent place in the volume, and Mr. Riley's etchings of the Rajah's palace are as artistic as they are truthful. The Malay house, which formed a distinctive feature of the Upper Garden, the "Murray tribe" encampment, the Hudson Bay dog-train, and the Benab, or Indian house, from British Guiana, are among the other illustrations which will serve to recall the Exhibition to our mind; and they furnish in a vague but not altogether unsatisfactory way an idea of the varieties of temperature and temperament for which our Secretary for the Colonies is not unfrequently held responsible, when colonial matters do not run smoothly. At the same time, the evidence which the Exhibition afforded, and this volume recalls, of the wide-spreading influence we exercise, should fill us with hope that in every quarter of the globe Englishmen will always find kindred proud to acknowledge the relationship.



THE EARTHQUAKE ON THE RIVIERA: ENCAMPMENT IN THE PLACE DES CARMES, MENTONE.

THE LADIES' COLUMN.

There have been unfavourable comments made lately in several quarters upon the decision of the Queen, already announced, to spend a portion of the Women's Jubilee Offering on the erection, at Windsor, of a statue of the Prince Consort, to be placed near to one of her Majesty, which the people of the Royal borough have determined to set up as their commemoration of the Jubilee. But surely the wish of the Queen to associate her long-lost but never-forgotten husband with herself in the public celebration of this marked year of the life which was linked and shared with his has about it a poetry—or a womanly sentimentality, if you like—which should, and will, win feminine sympathy. The grace of Queen Victoria's personality is its essential womanliness combined with its Queenliness. "She is one of the ablest persons, man or woman, who ever sat upon a throne," says the well-informed Radical politician whose articles on foreign affairs are now attracting notice in a monthly review. But she is known to have been also a devoted wife, a fond mother, and an attached friend, as well as a gentle and gracious lady; and it is these last facts which make her life of special interest, and of special value, to women. Queen Elizabeth was also one of the ablest persons who ever sat upon a throne; but she was a flirtatious, vain old maid with a shockingly shrewish temper. I verily believe that half the odium that attached for a long time to "strong-mindedness" (in itself so admirable a quality) in women was owing to the awful example of mighty Bess. But Queen Victoria has shown that a constant and most capable fulfilment of political duties does not make a woman careless of family and personal ones; and that to occupy in her own right and her own person a position of power and publicity does not prevent her from being a loving, tender, and gracious wife to the husband of her choice. It is well, I think, therefore, that the Queen has chosen to recall in her Jubilee year what her marriage was, and how dear to her were the home life and wedded love that once she enjoyed. The precious box of spikenard ointment was not wasted, though it was poured forth in homage instead of being given to the poor.

It is an interesting circumstance to note that, while our Queen has been seated on the British throne, the other vast Empire of the world has also been presided over by a woman. Three hundred millions of people in China have owned the sway, first of two Empresses-Dowager (widows of successive Emperors) who shared the power between them by their own arrangement, and lately, since the death of one of them, by the survivor alone. The Emperor of China, who was born in 1871, has just attained his legal majority. The occasion is marked by a request formally made by the young Sovereign, in a public proclamation, that the Empress would adopt a commemorative new title of distinction; but she has declined this honour, and in doing so has addressed a dignified appeal to the Emperor to show his sense of filial duty by studying to govern well, rather than by offering her personal titles. At the same time, it is announced that, yielding to the requests of the Ministers, the Empress will, virtually, remain the ruler of China for some time longer. It is a striking circumstance that the period during which the Empresses-Regent have ruled has been that in which China has made a great stride forward to take a place amongst the civilised nations of the world. The foolish old policy of Celestial exclusiveness has been largely laid aside; treaties, not extorted by arms, but freely offered and negotiated, have been made with England and other Powers; a foreign invasion has been successfully resisted; and many internal Governmental reforms have been accomplished. So peculiar is the Chinese social system that it is not possible to fully perceive how far the present Empress-Regent herself is to be credited with the progress of her kingdom; but there is ample evidence to satisfy European diplomatists that very much indeed has been due to her personal wisdom and force of character. At all events, it is curious and interesting that the two greatest Empires of the world should each have been presided over by women in this age of ours, and that in each case the female reign has been distinguished by social and political improvement in the nation.

Certain powerful dressmaking houses are putting forth a strenuous effort to get us to accept a most extraordinary form of Jubilee commemoration. We are to be invited to wear the fashions and the colours that prevailed in the year in which the Queen came to the Throne. These happen to be so particularly hideous that the effort is hardly likely to succeed. But I have seen certain brick-red, coarse-blue, and raw-green fabrics which are to be offered to the London *monde* during the next two months, and which we are to be invited to have made up in plain full skirts, trimmed from the hem to the knees with fringe, and in full-breasted bodices, and so on. My strong belief is that the London *monde* will decline with thanks; and I advise my country readers to refuse everything of the kind that may be offered to them in patterns.

An experiment of an original kind has just been tried by a physician in Glasgow. The incubator, or warm chamber, has been employed for a considerable time, and with a good deal of success, for the purpose of hatching chickens. A somewhat similar apparatus has now been applied by the Glasgow doctor to keeping warm those poor little babies whose feeble strength does not suffice to allow them to bear the outer atmosphere. Hitherto, simply wrapping them in cotton wool has been adopted; but this left them exposed to internal chill, by breathing the air of the apartment in which they lay. The new invention is designed to keep them thoroughly warm, and when its details are successfully worked out, it may save the lives of many delicate infants. So far, it has not been a conspicuous success, as only three cases have been placed in it, and two of these did not survive; but then, in all probability, the third also would have succumbed without the aid of the infant incubator. Alexander Pope is said to have been one of those feeble infants whose earliest earthly experiences were encountered with the half-developed body enwrapped in wool, and whose life hung in the balance doubtfully for weeks. There are all potentialities in a baby, and the new invention may yet preserve to us some greatly gifted but weakly mortal—perchance another Pope—who else would have perished.

The fashionable hour for weddings is now two o'clock. I notice, looking over the descriptive record of the marriages in the before-Lent season, given in the fashionable "ladies' paper," *The Lady's Pictorial*, that five out of six of the couples in good society selected the early afternoon. This, of course, rings the knell of that most mournful and trying of hospitable functions, the wedding-breakfast. The guests lunch before going to the church, and a nice tea is provided for an afternoon "At Home." Confectioners, however unwillingly, are recognising the change, and inventing a variety of nice little cakes for the tea-table. Sandwiches of all kinds of out-of-the-way materials are not unrequently given, on the assumption that the guests must have lunched rather hurriedly and early; but all manner of cakes, together with jellies and creams, are the principal eatables served, with tea and coffee, and sherry and claret for beverages. F. F.-M.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor.

L. B. (Bruges).—There was no inclosure in your letter; but the postal order has been since received, and the boards forwarded to you. Please understand that we do not undertake to discharge these sort of commissions from correspondents of this column.

L. K. H. (Arcachon).—We found the end game unsuitable. The last problem is more to our mind, and it shall be examined.

N. F. (Clifton).—The note was intended for you. If not crowded out, the game will appear in this number.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2234 received from F. E. Gibbins, Mielberg, and Musculus (all of Tiflis); of No. 2235 from John F. Wilkinson and L. K. Hirsch (Arcachon); of No. 2236 from W. A. P. Commander W. L. Martin (R.N.), and C. E. P.; of No. 2237 from Emile Frau, Charles Reiss, John G. Grant, and F. W. Evans (Emden).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2238 received from Alpha, H. Reeve, Digbits, R. L. Southwell, John F. Wilkinson, E. Elsbury, W. Biddle, C. Oswald, Emile Frau, G. W. Law, E. Featherstone, Lieut.-Col. F. Lorraine, Jupiter Junior, R. H. Brooks, W. Hilher, Shadforth, H. Wardell, Commander James Sage, H. Tweddell, E. Casella (Paris), Columbus, Nerina, North-Bac, L. Falcon (Antwerp), C. Darracht, R. F. N. Banks, H. Lucas, Bosworth House, Jack, Otto Fulder (Ghent), John G. Grant, Ben Nevis, W. F. Webb, L. Wyman, Thomas Chown, Joseph Ainsworth, W. Heathcote, A. C. Hunt, Mrs. Kelly, E. Loudon, W. R. Raillem, and L. K. Hirsch (Arcachon).

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS.

No. 2236.

WHITE.
1. Kt to K 6th
2. P to K B 5th
3. Kt or R mates.

BLACK.
P takes R
Any move

NOTE.—If Black play 1. K takes R, White continues with 2. R to Q 3rd; and if any other move, then 2. R to Q 5th (ch). As noted in our last number, a White Pawn should be placed on Q 2nd.

No. 2237.

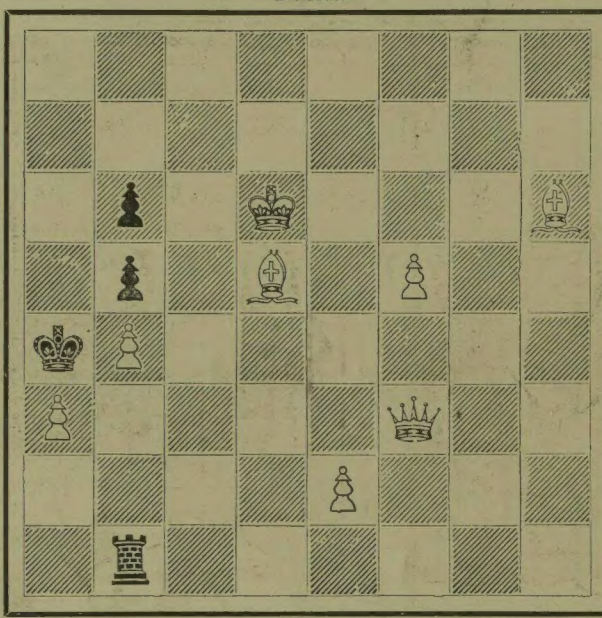
WHITE.
1. Q to K R sq
2. Mates accordingly.

BLACK.
Any move

PROBLEM No. 2240.

By CECIL A. L. BULL.

BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

Played recently at the Clifton Chess Club, between Mr. N. FEDDEN and the Rev. G. H. D. JONES.

(Allgaier Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. J.)	BLACK (Mr. F.)	WHITE (Mr. J.)	BLACK (Mr. F.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	18. P takes P	
2. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd		This gives the Black too much time; 18. B to Kt 5th would have relieved him from the immediate attack threatened.
3. P to K B 4th	P takes P	19. K to R sq	B to Q 5th (ch)
4. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	20. B to K Kt 5th	B takes Kt
5. P to K R 4th			B takes P
			(double ch)
		21. K takes B	Q to R 7th (ch)
		22. K to B 3rd	R to R 2nd
		23. P takes P	
			We should have risked everything to get rid of the Bishop bearing down on the King's quarters.
		24. Q to K 2nd (ch)	P to Kt 7th
		25. Q takes P	R to K 2nd
		26. B to B 4th	Q to K 4th
			Mr. Fedden observes here—If 26. Q to K sq then 26. Q to B 4th (ch); 27. B to B 4th, 27. Castles (Q R), &c.
		27. K to Kt 3rd	Q to K 5th (ch)
		28. K to R 4th	R to K 2nd (ch)
			R takes Q
			and White resigned.

Said to be the shortest game yet played in the City Club Tournament. The skirmish occurred on Dec. 20 last, between Mr. JOHN DE SOYRES and another Amateur.

(King's Bishop's Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. De S.)	BLACK (Amateur.)	WHITE (Mr. De S.)	BLACK (Amateur.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	6. Kt to K B 3rd	Q to K 2nd (ch)
2. B to B 4th	P to K B 4th	7. K to B sq	P to Q 4th
		8. P to Q B 3rd	P takes P
		9. Kt takes P	Kt to K B 3rd
		10. B to K Kt 5th	B to K 3rd
		11. Q to R 4th (ch)	K to B 2nd
		12. R to K sq.	
			and Black resigned.

Black cannot avoid an inferior game after this misguided attempt at a gambit.

Since our last note of the proposed match between Messrs. Burn and Skipworth, the campaign has been begun and brought to a conclusion. Mr. Burn visited Telford Rectory on the 17th ult., and after playing three games with Mr. Skipworth, decided that he had not leisure to play out a close match of five games up. The match was therefore broken off, with the score at—Burn, 2; Skipworth, 1; no draws. Everyone will regret the collapse of the match; but no one will blame Mr. Burn for preferring the claims of business to the claims of chess upon his attention.

A few weeks ago we announced that the publication by Mr. and Mrs. Rowland of a treatise on the art of composing and solving chess problems. We are glad to learn that already the first edition is nearly sold out; and we therefore advise amateurs who have not yet subscribed to write at once to the authors, 9, Victoria-terrace, Clontarf, Dublin. The price of the book, with postage, is 2s. 8d.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. H. J. C. Andrews, the well-known composer of problems and problem editor of the *British Chess Magazine*. Mr. Andrews died of jaundice, on the 26th ult., greatly regretted by a numerous circle of friends in the City and the chess world. His first problem, a mate in five moves, was published in this column on Jan. 23, 1847.

We have received the address and preliminary prospectus of a proposed International Chess Congress, to be held in New York. It is intended to raise at least five thousand dollars by way of donations from amateurs of the game, and subscriptions to a Book of the Congress, containing the games played in the several tournaments. The book will be issued only to subscribers of at least ten dollars, and will not be purchasable after the Congress.

The new wing of the Wandsworth Public Library, including a fine reading-room, which has been completed at a cost of nearly £2000, will be formally opened by Baroness Burdett-Coutts this (Saturday) afternoon.

The Rev. Botry Pigott, of Ellisfield Rectory, Basingstoke, states that in his parish five beautiful old silver-toned church bells have for the last twelve years been lying silent in a barn, because in a poor agricultural place no one can find the required sum (£58) to rehang them.

OBITUARY.

THE DUCHESS OF RICHMOND.

The Duchess of Richmond and Gordon died at Goodwood House, Sussex, on the 8th inst. For some days past she had been lying in a hopeless condition, and the Duke of Richmond and the whole of the family had been with her for many days. The late Duchess was the eldest daughter of the late Mr. Algernon Frederick Greville, for some time Bath King-at-Arms, and many years private secretary to the illustrious Duke of Wellington, and was born on March 8, 1824, so that she died on the anniversary of her birthday. She married, on Nov. 28, 1843, the Duke of Richmond (then Earl of March), by whom she leaves issue, three sons—namely, the Earl of March, Lord Algernon Lennox (Lieutenant-Colonel Grenadier Guards), and Lord Walter Lennox (one of Lord Salisbury's private secretaries); and two unmarried daughters, Lady Caroline and Lady Florence. Her third son, Lord Francis, formerly of the Scots Guards, died in January last year.

SIR J. G. DOMVILLE, BART.

Sir James Graham Domville, third Bart., M.A., of Brunstath House, Bournemouth, J.P. and D.L. for Sussex, died at Palermo, on the 21st ult., in consequence of a fall while riding. He was born June 29, 1812, the eldest son of Sir William Domville, second Bart., by Maria, his wife, daughter of Mr. Isaac Solly, of Walthamstow, and grandson of William Domville, Lord Mayor of London in 1814, who was created a Baronet on the occasion of the visit of the Allied Sovereigns to London in that year. The Baronet whose decease we record was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1834. He succeeded his father May 21, 1860. He married, Dec. 5, 1848, Mary



Ann, daughter of the Rev. John Orde, of Winslade, Hants, and leaves, with a daughter, Eleanor Ida, wife of Count Francesco Monroy Ranchibile, a son and heir, now Sir William Cecil Henry Domville, fourth Baronet, Captain R.N., born Dec. 30, 1849.

SIR WALTER ELLIOT.

Sir Walter Elliot, K.C.S.I., LL.D., F.R.S., and F.L.S., of Wolfelee, in the county of Roxburgh, J.P. and D.L., late Senior Member of Council at Madras, died on the 1st inst., at his seat near Hawick, N.B. He was born Jan. 16, 1803, the eldest son of Mr. James Elliot, of Wolfelee, by Caroline, his first wife, daughter of Mr. Walter Hunter, of Polmood, and was educated at Haileybury. He entered the East India Company in 1820, was Private Secretary to Lord Elphinstone, Governor of Madras, in 1837; Member of the Board of Revenue, 1837 to 1849; and Senior Member of Council at Madras, 1854 to 1859. The Star of India was given to him in 1866. Sir Walter married, Jan. 15, 1839, Maria Dorothea, daughter of Sir David Hunter-Blair, Bart., of Blairguhan, and leaves issue.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Mr. George Goldie, the well-known church architect, on the 1st inst., aged fifty-nine.

Mr. John E. Vernon, one of the Irish Land Commissioners, in Dublin, on the 7th inst., at the age of seventy-one. He had been appointed Land Commissioner with Mr. Justice O'Hagan and Mr. Litton, Q.C., on the passing of the Land Act, 1881.

Mr. John Lloyd Wynne, of Coed Coch, in the county of Denbigh, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff in 1865, on the 4th inst., at 7, Eaton-place, aged eighty. He was the descendant of an ancient Cambrian race, and possessed a very considerable estate in Wales. His son and successor is Major-General Edward William Lloyd Wynne, now of Coed Coch.

Mr. William Adam Hulton, of Hurst Green, Preston, Lancashire, J.P. and D.L., late Judge of H.M. County Courts, on the 3rd inst., in his eighty-fifth year. He was last surviving son of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Hulton, the second son of Mr. William Hulton, of Hulton Park, in the county of Lancaster. He married, Sept. 15, 1832, Dorothy Anne, youngest daughter of Mr. Edward Gorst, of Preston, and leaves issue.

Miss Amelia Meilan, in her ninety-third year (the last of her generation), in Blandford-square, on Feb. 24, where she had resided for nearly forty years, and was well known in the neighbourhood for her kind and charitable acts. She was the youngest daughter of Mr. Daniel Meilan, a well-known merchant of the last century, and descendant of the Rev. Anthony Meilan, a favourite writer of children's books.

Mr. William Shaen, M.A. (son of the late S. Shaen, Esq., D.L., of Crux Hall, Essex), head of the firm Shaen and Roscoe, solicitors, Bedford-row; Fellow of University College, London, and one of the Senate of London University. He took a leading part in many public institutions, philanthropic and educational; and for many years held a commission in the 19th Middlesex Volunteers (now 1st Volunteer Battalion of Royal Fusiliers), originally formed of members of the Working Men's College, of which Mr. Shaen was an active promoter.

Mr. T. Watson, M.P. for the Ilkeston Division of Derbyshire, at his residence, Horse Carrs, Rochdale, on the 7th inst. He was born in 1823. In 1845 he went to Rochdale, and with the assistance of partners founded a silk-spinning and hat-cloth making business, which afterwards became entirely his own. He was the inventor of a successful imitation of seal-skin. He was chairman of the Rochdale School Board, a magistrate for the borough, and treasurer of the Free Church. He had represented the Ilkeston Division since 1885 as a Liberal and Home Ruler.

Lord Monkswell presided on Monday evening over an influential meeting held at the Chelsea Townhall for the purpose of deciding what steps should be taken for the adoption of the Free Libraries Act in Chelsea and Kensal Town. A resolution proposed by the Rector was carried unanimously, and a large executive committee was appointed.—By a majority of more than three to one the ratepayers of Paddington have decided not to adopt the Public Libraries Act. There was a large proportion of abstentions.

A marked feature at the recent exhibition of bicycles and tricycles was evinced in the severe competition amongst speedy non-vibrating tricycles, and the outcome may be taken as highly satisfactory, notably in the case of the well-known Coventry firm, Messrs. Rudge and Co., Limited, whose "Royal Crescent" tricycle has scored several records upon the path; whilst upon the road its ease of propulsion has been matter of congratulation with its many votaries. As a hill-climber, the "Royal Crescent" holds a reputation second to none.

The Rev. Dr. Walker, F.L.S., gave an interesting report of his late entomological researches in Egypt and the East last Monday at a meeting of the Victoria Philosophical Institute, and drew special attention to the very great number of British varieties that he had captured in various parts of the world. During the discussion some remarks were added by Dr. Sydney Klein on the value to science of Dr. Walker's labours; and in regard to insect life in the East, said "that when passing a night among the ruins of Ephesus he found its superabundance manifested by the actual roar of chirps, scrapings, rattles, hummings, and cries, from the country round, quite equalling his experience at night in the woods of Central America."

Caution to Parents.

THE delicate Skin of Infants and Children is particularly liable to injury from coarse and unrefined Toilet Soap, which is commonly adulterated with the most pernicious ingredients: hence frequently, the irritability, redness, and blotchy appearance of the Skin from which many children suffer. It should be remembered that ARTIFICIALLY COLOURED SOAPS are FREQUENTLY POISONOUS, particularly the Red, Blue, and Green varieties; and nearly all Toilet Soaps contain an excess of Soda. Very white Soaps, such as "Curd," usually contain much more soda than others, owing to the use of cocoa nut oil, which makes a bad, strongly alkaline Soap very injurious to the Skin, besides leaving a disagreeable odour on it. The serious injury to children resulting from these Soaps often remains unsuspected in spite of Nature's warnings, until the unhealthy and irritable condition of the Skin has developed into some unsightly disease, not infrequently baffling the skill of the most eminent Dermatologists.

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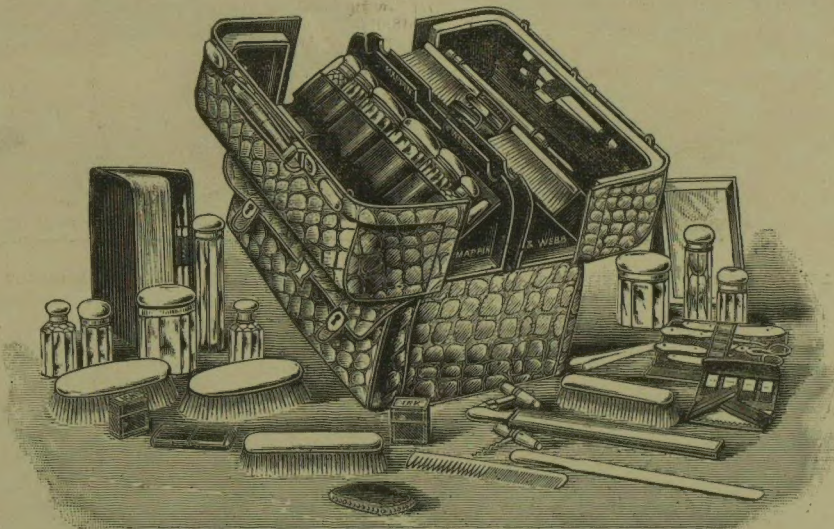
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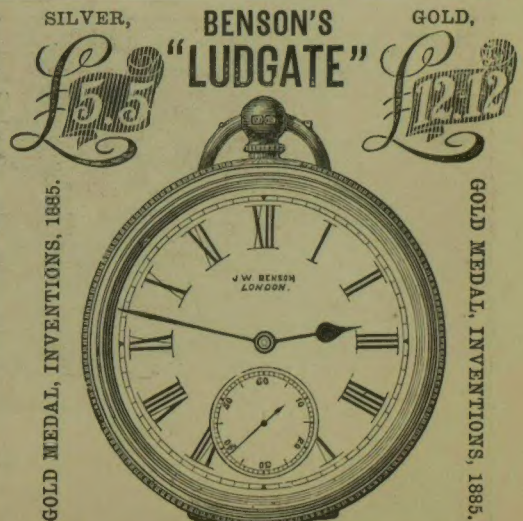
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MILITARY REVOLT IN BULGARIA.

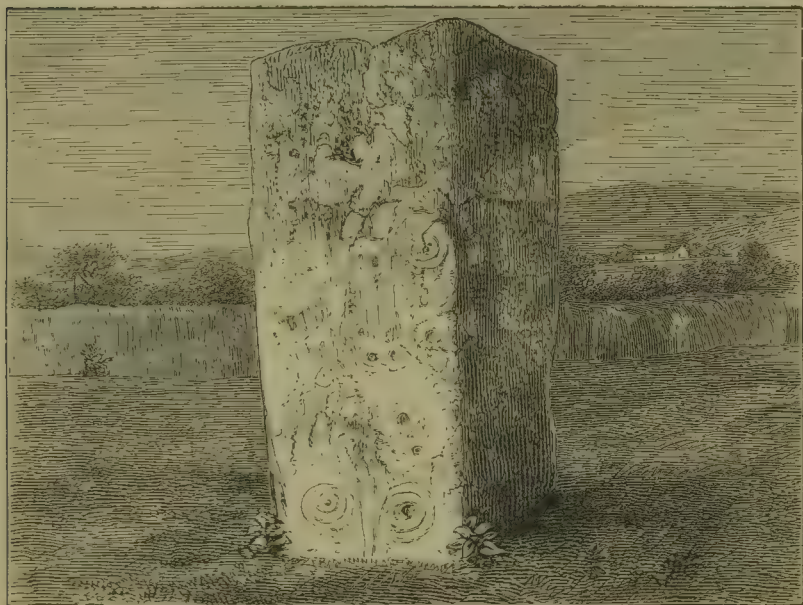
The attempted revolt of a portion of the garrisons at Silistria and Rustchuk, on the Danube, against the Bulgarian Regency Government, on Monday, the 28th ult., and on the Wednesday following, was speedily suppressed, and has been severely but justly punished. It began on the first day at Silistria, with part of a regiment seduced from duty by a Captain Krestoff, who placed the Prefect of the city and several other officials under arrest. On the same day, from Rustchuk there marched against the insurgents at Silistria one battalion of infantry, with two guns and fifty gendarmes; and from Varna one regiment of infantry and half a squadron of cavalry. On Wednesday, Silistria had been captured from the insurgents, and the lawful authorities were reinstated in power. Krestoff, the chief instigator of the movement, was shot by his comrades as a traitor to the country. But on the same day, at Rustchuk, Colonel Filoff and Major Ouzounoff, having won over a regiment of sappers and several officers, proceeded to destroy every means of communication between Rustchuk and the outer world, and then attacked a regiment which was in its barracks. The fighting lasted the whole of the day. A number of volunteers and gendarmes, who marched up to assist the loyal troops, succeeded in relieving them and putting the rebels to flight. The leaders of the revolt, including Colonel Filoff and Major Ouzounoff, attempted to cross the Danube in a boat to the Roumanian bank of the river. Most of them, however, were captured by a Bulgarian gun-boat after they had been severely wounded; the rest perished by drowning. The population showed their delight in the triumph of the lawful Government by public fêtes and rejoicings. A court-martial was held at Rustchuk on Saturday morning, which condemned to death Major Ouzounoff, Captain Zelenegoroff, Lieutenant Krestinakoff, Major Panoff, a retired officer, and Sub-Lieutenants Concuarski, Entcheff, and Ironceshki, and the civilians Cardjiff and Zavetkoff. These persons were shot shortly after seven o'clock on Sunday morning. In the case of Lieutenant Krestoff, Sub-Lieutenants Murcoff, Boujinski, and the civilians Caltcheff and Stoesco, the death sentence has been commuted to fifteen years' penal servitude. One prisoner, Captain Bolmann, who is claimed as a Russian, was delivered to the German Consul, and the other wounded will also be placed under his charge, acting for the Russian Government, which has no Consuls in Bulgaria.



MAJOR OUZOUNOFF,
One of the Bulgarian Officers Shot for the Attempted Revolt at Rustchuk.

THE RENT WAR IN IRELAND.

We related, two or three weeks ago, the murderous outrage at Ballycar, in the county of Clare, on Monday evening, the 14th ult., when John Byers, one of the "emergency men" employed by the Property Defence Association, who was caretaker of a farmhouse after the eviction of the tenant, was shot by a gang of assassins. He and his assistant, a boy named M'Manus, had gone with a cart to the railway station, escorted by Sergeant O'Connor and one or two police constables, to get provisions and building materials which had been sent for them. On their way back, 150 yards from the station, they were fired at by a band of the agents of the Agrarian League, concealed behind a stone wall. Eight or ten shots were fired at their backs; and Byers, O'Connor, and M'Manus were wounded. Byers was removed next day to the Ennis infirmary, but died there on the Wednesday morning. None of the people who saw him bleeding where he fell would assist the railway stationmaster in raising or conveying him; and Lady Inchiquin has written a letter, saying that next day she met him carried in a wretched covered cart, with an old hospital nurse, guarded by two armed policemen, jolting along several miles of road on his way to Ennis. The medical gentleman at the infirmary, and the manager of the Property Defence Association's service, were unable to procure a coffin in the town of Ennis, owing to the influence of the National League. A coffin was therefore sent from Dublin. At a meeting of the Ennis Board of Guardians, on the 23rd, the chairman said that "no coffin should have been supplied from the workhouse, if it had been asked for; nor would the workhouse car have been lent to convey the man to the infirmary; he only regretted that the landlord, Mr. O'Grady, had not been the victim instead of the emergency man, for it was he who deserved that fate." By the arrangements which the Property Defence Association made, the funeral of Byers took place at Dublin; he has left a wife and young child, and is stated to have been a man of excellent character. Our Special Artist made a sketch of the scene near Ennis when the body of this poor fellow, laid on an outside car, his wife sitting beside the coffin, with a guard of armed police, was sent away for interment. Another sketch is that of a party of "Moonlighters" destroying the telegraph wires. On Monday last, two farmers' sons were arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Cornelius Murphy, at Killarney.

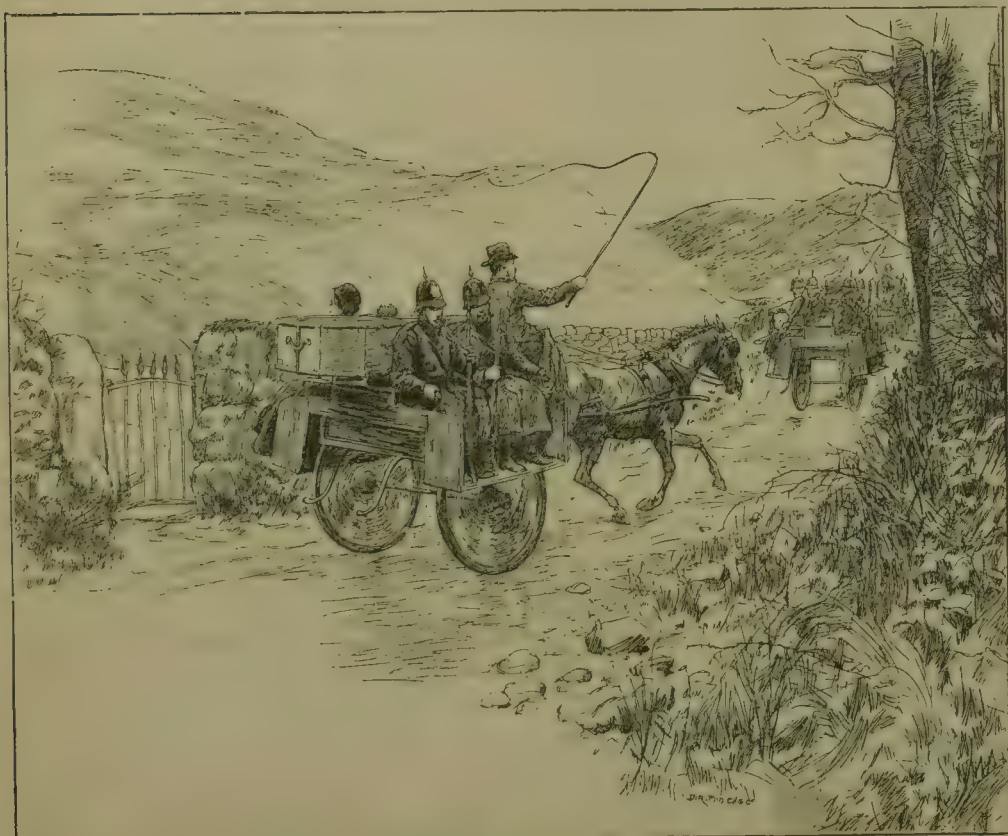


SCULPTURED MENHIR NEAR LONDONDERRY.

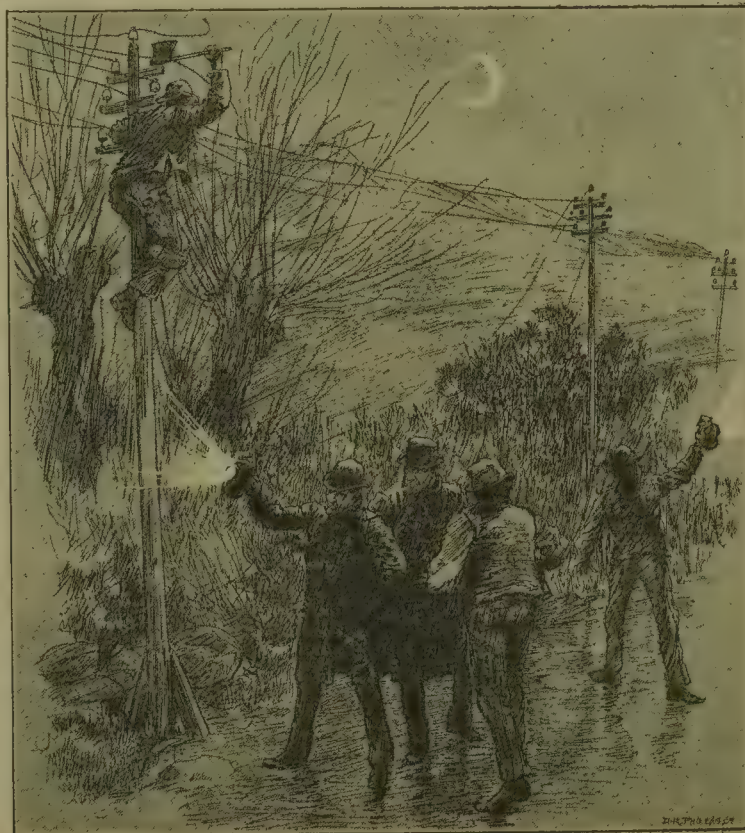


REMAINS OF STONE CIRCLE AT NEWGRANGE, ON THE BOYNE.

ANCIENT CELTIC MONUMENTS IN IRELAND.

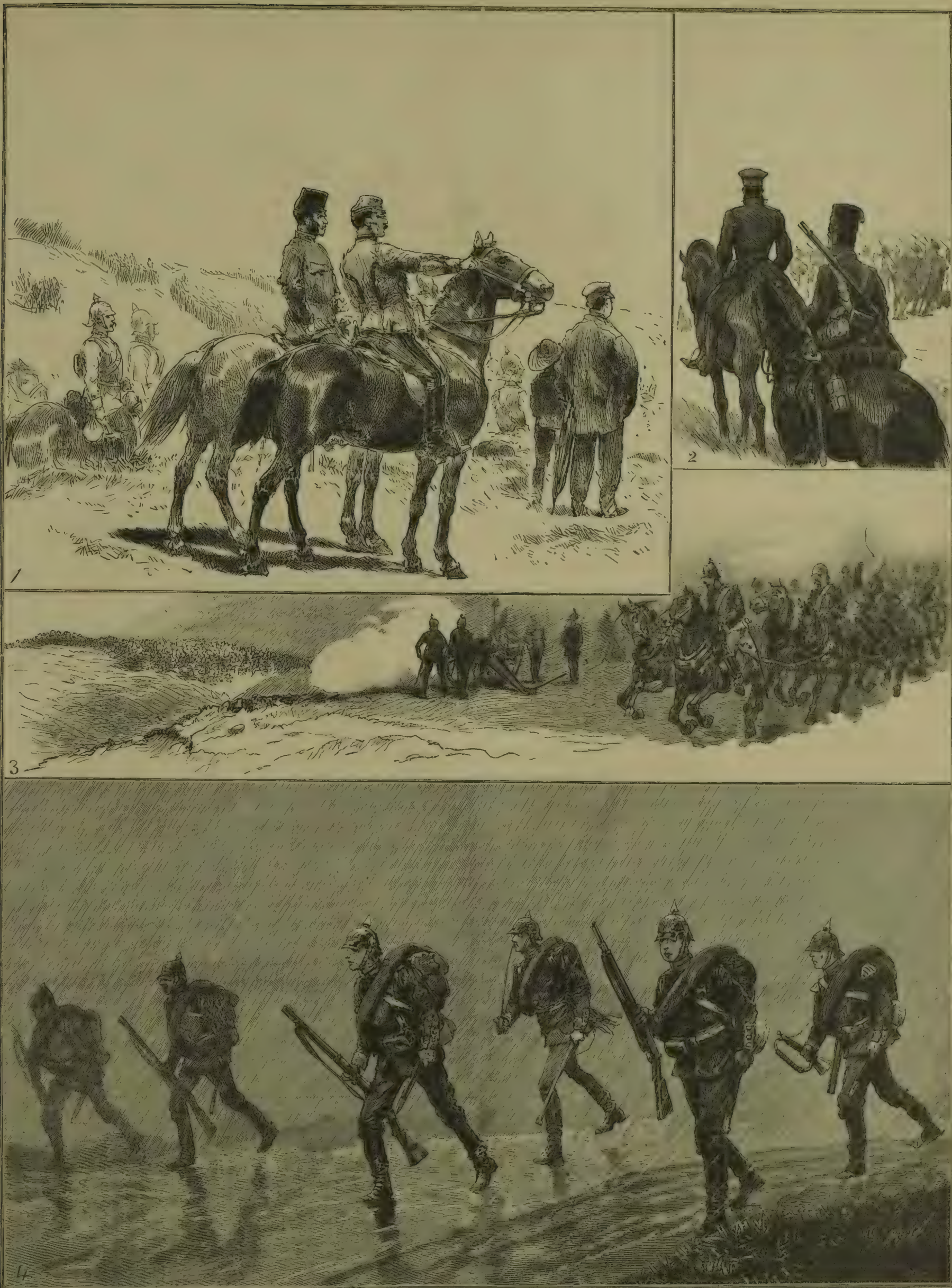


REMOVAL OF THE BODY OF JOHN BYERS, THE MURDERED "EMERGENCY MAN," AT ENNIS, CO. CLARE.



MOONLIGHTERS CUTTING THE TELEGRAPH WIRES.

THE RENT WAR IN IRELAND.



1. Foreign Critics.

2. Umpires.

3. After a Charge.

4. Skirmishing under difficulties.

TROOPS OF THE GERMAN ARMY EXERCISING.

The Army of the German Empire is organised in seventeen Army Corps, having their head-quarters at the following places:—1, Königsberg; 2, Stettin; 3, Berlin; 4, Magdeburg; 5, Posen; 6, Breslau; 7, Munster; 8, Coblenz; 9, Altona; 10, Hanover; 11, Cassel; 12, Dresden; 13, Stuttgart; 14, Carlsruhe; 15, Strasburg; 16, Munich; 17, Wurzburg. The last two are the Bavarian Corps. There is, in addition, the Corps of the Guard, having its head-quarters in Berlin; and twenty battalions of Rifles and several independent Cavalry divisions. The ordinary strength of an Army Corps is: infantry, 25,456 men, with

1172 horses; cavalry, 1594 men, with 1760 horses; artillery, 1360 men, with 1200 horses and 48 guns; engineers (if four companies), 860 men, with 76 horses; train, &c., say 600 men with 600 horses; total, 29,970 men, with 4808 horses and 48 guns. The total war strength of the Army Corps is 37,189 men, with 10,617 horses, 96 guns, and 1531 carriages. The seventeen mobilised Army Corps would therefore include 632,213 men, with 180,489 horses, 1632 guns, and 26,027 carriages. The various unattached troops bring the effective of men and officers up to 828,980, with 260,978 horses, 2846 guns, and 32,016 carriages.

These figures leave out of account the 41,135 men by which the peace strength of the Army is about to be increased. Two new batteries are to be added to each Army Corps, and the artillery will increase the total number of guns by about 60 per cent. The reserve field troops of the Landwehr number 436,766 men; and the dépôt and garrison troops, including a portion of the Landsturm, 800,000, with horses and guns. Every German is compelled, from the age of twenty, to serve in the army: three years with his regiment, four in the reserve, and five in the Landwehr; after which he joins the Landsturm.

CELTIC ANTIQUITIES IN IRELAND.

The remarkable sepulchral mounds and internal chambers rudely built of huge stones, found in the county of Meath, at Dowth and Newgrange, near the banks of the river Boyne, were noticed in describing two illustrations which have appeared in our Journal. The mound at Newgrange is about 70 ft. high, and covers a space of two acres; it is composed of stones heaped together, the aggregate weight of which is estimated at 180,000 tons. A gallery in the interior, 50 ft. long and rising in height from 4 ft. to 18 ft., leads to a chamber, which, like that in the Dowth mound, is cruciform, 25 ft. high, constructed of immense granite stones placed upright, with huge slabs laid horizontal across their tops; the stones are believed to have been fetched from the bed of the Boyne. The head and two arms of the cross were formed by recesses, each containing a tomb. The mounds, both at Dowth and at Newgrange, seem to have been formerly surrounded by a circle of unshaped stones, a few of which are still left in position.

MARRIAGE.

On the 16th ult., at the Cathedral, St. John, Antigua, by the Right Rev. Charles Branch, Bishop Coadjutor of the Diocese, assisted by the Rev. H. Sheppard, George Birrell Blanc, C.E., Surveyor-General of Dominica, British West Indies, to Blanche Helene Lafon, second daughter of M. St. Luce Horville Lafon, of Basseterre, Guadeloupe, French Antilles.

The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings.

BRIGHTON.—Frequent Trains from Victoria and London Bridge. Also Trains in connection from Kensington (Addison-road). Return Tickets, London to Brighton, available Eight Days. Weekly, Fortnightly, and Monthly Tickets, at Cheap Rates, available by all Trains between London and Brighton. Cheap First Class Day Tickets to Brighton every Weekday from Victoria 10.0 a.m., fare 12s. 6d., including Pullman Car. Cheap Half-Guinea First Class Day Tickets to Brighton every Saturday from Victoria and London Bridge, admitting to the Grand Aquarium and Royal Pavilion. Extra Train, Victoria to Brighton, 11.55 p.m. Saturdays. Cheap First Class Day Tickets to Brighton every Sunday from Victoria at 10.45 a.m. and 12.15 p.m. Fare, 10s. Pullman Drawing-room Cars between Victoria and Brighton. Through bookings to Brighton from principal Stations on the Railways in the Northern and Midland Districts.

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ST. JAMES'S GRAND HALL. NEXT TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 2.30. NEXT TUESDAY NIGHT, at 7.30.

MR. FREDERICK BURGESS'S TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL DAY AND NIGHT MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC FETE when Two Eloquent Programmes will be given. The magnificent Choir and Orchestra of the MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS will give an entirely new and BEAUTIFUL SELECTION OF SONGS AND BALLADS for the first time, and NEARLY EVERY LEADING COMEDIAN connected with the principal West-End Theatres will appear. Mr. James Fernandez, in a powerful Dramatic Story; Mr. Fred Leslie and Mr. E. J. Lonne, in a selection from "Monte Cristo"; Miss Sylvia Grey, the charming and graceful American Comedienne, who is now creating such a marked sensation at the Gaiety Theatre; Mr. Harry Paulson, and Mr. Frank Wyatt, in a selection from "My Hero"; Mr. Herbert Campbell and Mr. Harry Nicholls, in their great comic duet from the "Forty Thieves"; Mr. Edward Lighton, Mr. W. Lestock, Mr. Arthur Williams, Mr. J. P. Burnett, Mr. Stephen Caffrey, Mr. George Barrett, Mr. Lionel Brough, Mr. Charles Collette, Mr. Arthur Roberts, in comic selections. Miss Jenny Lee (Jo Jo), in an entirely new and original character sketch, "Miss Florence St. John." Miss Mulligan and Miss Constance Loseby, and the eminent tenor, Mr. Henry Walsham, in a petit concert. The MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS' magnificent Choir and Orchestra in an entirely New Selection of Songs. Mr. G. W. Moore and all the Comedians in New Comic Scenes and Sketches.

Reserved seats and tickets for all parts of the Hall can be secured at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, and at all the principal West-End and City Libraries. Patents, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Balcony, 2s.; Arca and Gallery, 1s. Doors open at 1.30 and 6.30.

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THE VALE OF TEARS.—DORÉ'S Last Great PICTURE, completed a few days before he died, NOW ON VIEW at the DORÉ GALLERY, 33, New Bond-street, with his other great Pictures. Ten to Six daily. One Shilling.

"OTELLO" IN DUBLIN.—The "Freeman's Journal" of Monday, Feb. 28, says:—"On Saturday afternoon, for the first time we believe in the United Kingdom, recitals were given from Verdi's 'Otello,' on the orchestra in the Burlington Restaurant, St. Andrew-street. The selections given were—No. 1, 'Iago and Otello' (duet); No. 2, chorus, 'No. 3, 'Ave Maria'; No. 4, chorus. The score was procured by Mr. Corless at considerable expense. During the day a large number of visitors to the restaurant had the pleasure of hearing the selections. Mr. Corless has also procured the score of 'Rudizore' (Gilbert and Sullivan's new opera), a selection from which will be given on Wednesday." The "Evening Telegraph" of Monday states:—"Many of the Dublin musical public are under a debt of obligation to Mr. Corless, of the Burlington Restaurant, St. Andrew-street. With his customary enterprise, Mr. Corless has succeeded in procuring selections from Verdi's new opera, 'Otello,' produced the other day in Milan; and on Saturday afternoon they were played for the first time. The selections given were—No. 1, 'Iago and Otello' (duet); No. 2, chorus, 'No. 3, 'Ave Maria'; No. 4, chorus. During the day and evening, a large number of visitors to the restaurant had the gratification of hearing the selections. Mr. Corless has also secured the score of 'Rudizore' (Gilbert and Sullivan's new opera), selections from which will be given on Wednesday."

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There is another mound of similar aspect at Nowth, a few miles higher up the river. It is stated in the "Annals of Ulster" that these ancient Celtic sepulchres were searched in the year 869 by the Danes, who then had a colony at Dublin, when they would probably carry away any articles of gold and silver that might have been deposited in the tombs. In the north of Ireland, likewise, are numerous remains of Celtic antiquity, the most notable of which is the Grianan of Aileach, four miles from Londonderry, supposed to have been a palace and fortress of the Hy-Nial Kings. It was a round castle, encompassed with three circular walls of stone, the outer wall originally 12 ft. high and from 10 ft. to 16 ft. thick. One of our illustrations is that of a menhir, or single upright sculptured stone, found near Londonderry.

At Vienna, Matejko's colossal work, "The Entry of the Maid of Orleans into Rheims," has been the principal subject of interest in art circles. Matejko is the eldest of that remarkable triad of Austro-Hungarian artists of whom Makart and

Munkacsy are the better known in this country; but those who recollect the Paris Exposition of 1867 will easily recall the impression made upon them by the scenes of Polish history, as depicted by Matejko, then in the zenith of his fame. In no great work up to the present time has he sought his subject outside Polish history, and consequently this latest work excites considerable curiosity. The enormous canvas is positively crammed with figures, partly historical, partly legendary, and partly symbolical. Charles VII., under a richly embroidered canopy, marches slowly up the principal street of the city, accompanied by his wife, Marie of Anjou, and the beautiful Agnes Sorel. Immediately preceding them is Jeanne d'Arc herself, on horseback and clad in steel-blue armour. Behind is an endless procession of bishops, knights, courtiers (male and female), in all the splendour of their velvets, silks, furs, and jewellery, so lighted and grouped that the eye at last loses the power of distinguishing the individual figures, and only retains the impression of a seething crowd. The picture will shortly be exhibited in this country.

NOTICE.—Three Large Editions having already been exhausted, a FOURTH EDITION has now been prepared of THE LIFE AND WORK OF THE

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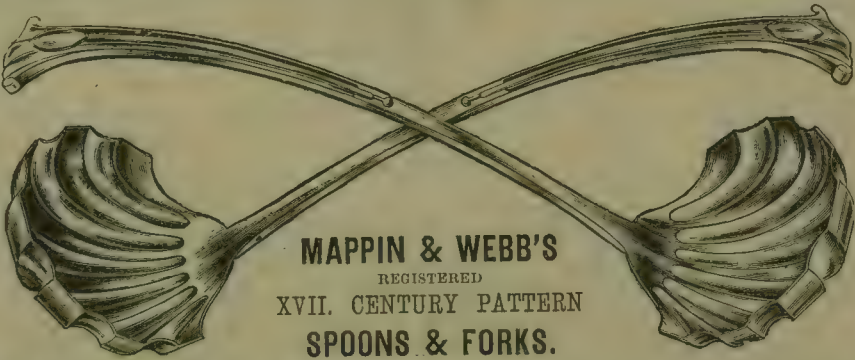
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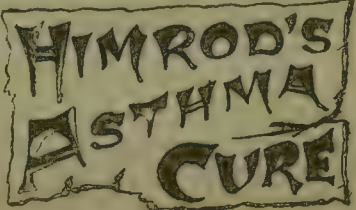
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DRAWN BY J. BERNARD PARTRIDGE.

With a single bound, Hurlstone reached his side, and laid his hand upon his shoulder. "Captain Bunker, for God's sake! what are you doing?"

THE CRUSADE OF THE EXCELSIOR.*

BY BRET HARTE,

AUTHOR OF "THE LUCK OF ROARING CAMP," "GABRIEL CONROY," "FLIP," ETC.

CHAPTER XI.

When Padre Esteban had finished reading the document he laid it down and fixed his eyes on the young man. Hurlstone met his look with a glance of impatient disdain.

"What have you to say to this?" asked the ecclesiastic, a little impressed by his manner.

"That as far as it concerns myself it is a farrago of absurdity. If I were the person described there, why should I have sought you with what you call a lie of 'sentimental passion,' when I could have claimed protection openly with my *sister patriot*," he added, with a bitter laugh.

"Because you did not know *then* the sympathy of the people nor the decision of the Council," said the priest.

"But I know it *now* and I refuse to accept it."

"You refuse—to—to—accept it?" echoed the priest.

"I do." He walked towards the door. "Before I go, let me thank you for the few hours' rest and security that you have given to one who may be a cursed man, but is no impostor. But I do not blame you for doubting one who talks like a desperate man, yet lacks the courage of desperation. Good-bye!"

"Where are you going?"

"What matters? There is a safer protection and security to be found than even that offered by the Council of Todos Santos."

His eyes were averted, but not before the priest had seen them glaze again with the same gloomy absorption that had horrified him in the church the evening before. Father Esteban stepped forward and placed his soft hand on Hurlstone's shoulder. "Look at me. Don't turn your face aside, but hear me; for I believe your story."

Without raising his eyes, the young man lifted Father Esteban's hand from his shoulder, pressed it lightly, and put it quietly aside. "I thank you," he said, "for keeping at least that unstained memory of me. But it matters little now. Good-bye!"

He had his hand upon the door, but the priest again withheld him. "When I tell you I believe your story, it is only to tell you more. I believe that God has directed your wayward, wandering feet here to His house, that you may lay down the burden of your weak and suffering manhood before His altar, and become once more a child of His. I stand here to offer you, not a refuge of a day or a night but for all time; not a hiding-place from man or woman, but from yourself, my son—yourself, your weak and mortal self, more fatal to you than all. I stand here to open for you not only the door of this humble cell, but that of His yonder blessed Mansion. You shall share my life with me; you shall be one of my disciples; you shall help me strive for other souls as I have striven for yours; the protection of the Church, which is all-powerful, shall be around you if you wish to be known; you shall hide yourself in its mysteries if you wish to be forgotten. You shall be my child, my companion, my

friend; all that my age can give you shall be yours while I live, and it shall be your place one day to take up my unfinished work when it falls from these palsied hands for ever."

"You are mistaken," said the young man, coldly. "I came to you for human aid, and thank you for what you have granted me; I have not been presumptuous enough to ask more, nor to believe myself a fitting subject for conversion. I am weak, but not weak enough to take advantage of the mistaken kindness of either the temporal Council of Todos Santos or its spiritual head." He opened the door leading into the garden. "Forget and forgive me, Father Esteban, and let me say farewell."

"Stop!" said the ecclesiastic, raising himself to his full height and stepping before Hurlstone. "Then if you will not hear me in the name of your Father who lives, in the name of your father who is dead I command you to stay! I stand here to-day in the place of that man I never knew—to hold back his son from madness and crime. Think of me as of him whom you loved, and grant to an old man who might have had a son as old as you, the right of throwing a father's protecting arm around you."

There was a moment's silence. "What do you want me to do?" said Hurlstone, suddenly lifting his now moist and glistening eyes upon the old man.

"Give me your word of honour that for twenty-four hours you will remain as you are—pledging yourself to nothing—only promising to commit no act, take no step, without consulting me. You will not be sought here, nor yet need you keep yourself a prisoner in these gloomy walls; except that, by exposing yourself to the people now, you might be compromised to some course that you are not ready to take."

"I promise," said Hurlstone. He turned and held out both his hands; but Father Esteban anticipated him with a paternal gesture of uplifted and opened arms, and for an instant the young man's forehead was bowed on the priest's shoulder. Father Esteban gently raised the young man's head.

"You will take a *pasear* in the garden, until the Angelus rings, my son, while the air is still sweet and wholesome, and think this over. Remember that you may accept the hospitality of the Council without sin of deception. You were not in sympathy with either the captors of the Excelsior or their defeated party; for you would have flown from both. You, of all your party now in Todos Santos, are most in sympathy with us. You have no cause to love your own people; you have abandoned them for us. Go, my son; and meditate upon my words. I will fetch you from yonder slope in time for the evening refectory."

Hurlstone bowed his head and turned his irresolute feet towards the upper extremity of the garden, indicated by the priest, which seemed to offer more seclusion and security than the avenue of pear-trees. He was dazed and benumbed. The old dogged impulses of self-destruction—revived by the priest's reproaches, but checked by the vision of his dead and forgotten father, which the priest's words had called up—gave way, in turn, to his former despair. With it came a craving for peace and rest so insidious that in some vague fear of yielding to it he quickened his pace, as if to increase his distance from the church and its apostle. He was almost

out of breath when he reached the summit, and turned to look back upon the mission buildings and the straggling street of the pueblo, which now for the first time he saw skirted the wall of the garden in its descent towards the sea. He had not known the full extent of Todos Santos before: when he swam ashore he had landed under a crumbling outwork of the fort; he gazed now with curious interest over the hamlet that might have been his home. He looked over the red-tiled roofs, and further on to the shining bay shut in by the impenetrable rampart of fog. He might have found rest and oblivion here but for the intrusion of those fellow-passengers to share his exile and make it intolerable. How he hated and loathed them all! Yet the next moment he found himself scrutinising the street and plaza below him for a glimpse of his countrywomen, whom he knew were still in the town or vainly endeavouring to locate their habitation among the red-tiled roofs. And that frank, clear-eyed girl—Miss Keene!—she who had seemed to vaguely pity him—she was somewhere here too—selected by the irony of fate to be his confederate! He could not help thinking of her beauty and kindness now, with a vague curiosity that was half an uneasiness. It had not struck him before, but if he were to accept the ridiculous attitude forced upon him by Todos Santos, its absurdity, as well as its responsibility, would become less odious by sharing it with another. Perhaps it might be to *her* advantage—and if so, would he be justified in exposing its absurdity? He would have to see her first—and, if he did, how would he explain his real position. A returning wave of bitterness threw him back into his old despair.

The twilight had slowly gathered over the view as he gazed—or, rather, a luminous concentration above the pueblo and bay had left the outer circle of fog denser and darker. Emboldened by the apparent desertion of the Embarcadero, he began to retrace his steps down the slope, keeping close to the wall so as to avoid passing before the church again, or a closer contact with the gardener among the vines. In this way he reached the path he had skirted the night before, and stopped almost under the shadow of the Alcalde's house. It was here he had rested and hidden—here he had tasted the first sweets of isolation and oblivion in the dreamy garden—here he had looked forward to peace with the passing of the ship—and now! The sound of voices and laughter suddenly grated upon his ear. He had heard those voices before. Their distinctness startled him until he became aware that he was standing before a broken, half-rotting door that permitted a glimpse of the courtyard of the neighbouring house. He glided quickly past it without pausing, but in that glimpse beheld Mrs. Brimmer and Miss Chubb half-reclining in the corridor—in the attitude he had often seen them on the deck of the ship—talking and laughing with a group of Mexican gallants. A feeling of inconceivable loathing and aversion took possession of him. Was it to *this* he was returning after his despairing search for oblivion? Their empty, idle laughter seemed to ring mockingly in his ears as he hurried on, scarce knowing whither, until he paused before the broken cactus hedge and crumbling wall that faced the Embarcadero. A glance over the hedge showed him that the strip of beach was deserted. He looked up the narrow street; it was empty. A few rapid strides

across it gained him the shadow of the sea-wall of the Presidio, unchecked and unhindered. The ebbing tide had left a foot or two of narrow shingle between the sea and the wall. He crept along this until, a hundred yards distant, the sea-wall re-entered inland around a bastion at the entrance of a moat half filled at high tide by the waters of the bay, but now a ditch of shallow pools, sand, and debris. He leaned against the bastion, and looked over the softly darkening water.

How quiet it looked, and, under that vaporous veil, how profound and inscrutable! How easy to slip into its all-embracing arms, and sink into its yielding bosom, leaving behind no stain, trace, or record! A surer oblivion than the Church, which would not absolve memory, grant forgetfulness, nor even hide the ghastly footprints of its occupants. Here was obliteration. But was he sure of that? He thought of the body of the murdered Peruvian, laid out at the feet of the Council by this same fickle and uncertain sea; he thought of his own distorted face subjected to the cold curiosity of these aliens or the contemptuous pity of his countrymen. But that could be avoided. It was easy for him—a good swimmer—to reach a point far enough out in the channel for the ebbing tides to carry him past that barrier of fog into the open and obliterating ocean. And then, at least, it might seem as if he had attempted to escape—indeed, if he cared, he might be able to keep afloat until he was picked up by some passing vessel, bound to a distant land! The self-delusion pleased him, and seemed to add the clinching argument to his resolution. It was not suicide: it was escape—certainly no more than escape—he intended! And this miserable sophism of self-apology, the last flashes of expiring conscience, helped to light up his pale, determined face with satisfaction. He began coolly to divest himself of his coat.

What was that?—the sound of some dislodged stones splashing in one of the pools further up! He glanced hurriedly round the wall of the bastion. A figure crouching against the side of the ditch, as if concealing itself from observation on the glacis above, was slowly approaching the sea. Suddenly, when within a hundred yards of Hurlstone, it turned, crossed the ditch, rapidly mounted its crumbling sides, and disappeared over the crest. But in that hurried glimpse he had recognised Captain Bunker!

The sudden and mysterious apparition of this man produced on Hurlstone an effect that the most violent opposition could not have created. Without a thought of the terrible purpose it had interrupted, and obeying some stronger instinct that had seized him, he dashed down into the ditch and up to the crest again after Captain Bunker. But he had completely disappeared. A little lagoon, making in from the bay, on which a small fishing-boat was riding, and a solitary fisherman mending his nets on the muddy shore a few feet from it, were all that was to be seen.

He was turning back, when he saw the object of his search, creeping from some reeds, on all fours, with a stealthy, panther-like movement towards the unconscious fisherman. Before Hurlstone could utter a cry, Bunker had sprung upon the unfortunate man, thrown him to the earth, rapidly rolled him over and over, enwrapping him hand and foot in his own net, and involving him hopelessly in its meshes. Tossing the helpless victim—who was apparently too stupefied to call out—to one side, he was rushing towards the boat when, with a single bound, Hurlstone reached his side, and laid his hand upon his shoulder.

"Captain Bunker, for God's sake! what are you doing?"

Captain Bunker turned slowly and without apparent concern towards his captor. Hurlstone fell back before the vacant, lack-lustre eyes that were fixed upon him.

"Captain Bunker's my name," said the madman, in a whisper. "Lemuel Bunker, of Nantucket! Hush! Don't waken him," pointing to the prostrate fisherman; "I've put him to sleep. I'm Captain Bunker—old drunken Bunker—who stole one ship from her owners, and disgraced himself, and now is going to steal another—ha, ha! Let me go!"

"Captain Bunker," said Hurlstone, recovering himself in time to prevent the maniac from dashing into the water. "Look at me. Don't you know me?"

"Yes, yes; you're one of old Bunker's dogs kicked overboard by Perkins. I'm one of Perkins' dogs gone mad, and locked up by Perkins! Ha, ha! But I got out! Hush! She let me out. She thought I was going to see the boys at San Antonio. But I'm going off to see the old barque out there in the fog. I'm going to chuck Perkins overboard and the two mates. Let me go!"

He struggled violently. Hurlstone, fearful of quitting his hold to release the fisherman, whom Captain Bunker no longer noticed, and not daring to increase the captain's fury by openly calling to him, beckoned the pinioned man to make an effort. But, paralysed by fear, the wretched captive remained immovable, staring at the struggling men. With the strength of desperation Hurlstone at last forced the captain down upon his knees.

"Listen, captain! We'll go together—you understand. I'll help you—but we must get a larger boat first—you know."

"But they won't give it," said Captain Bunker, mysteriously. "Didn't you hear the Council—the owners—the underwriters say: He lost his ship, he's ruined and disgraced, for rum, all for rum! And we want rum, you know, and it's all over there, in the Excelsior's locker!"

"Yes, yes," said Hurlstone, soothingly; "but there's more in the bigger boat. Come with me. We'll let the man loose, and we'll make him show us his bigger boat."

It was an unfortunate suggestion; for the captain, who had listened with an insane chuckle, and allowed himself to be taken lightly by the hand, again caught sight of the prostrate fisherman. A yell broke from him—his former frenzy returned. With a cry of "Treachery! all hands on deck!" he threw off Hurlstone and rushed into the water.

"Help!" cried the young man, springing after him. "It is madness. He will kill himself!"

The water was shallow, they were both wading, they both reached the boat at the same time; but the captain had scrambled into the stern-sheets, and cast loose the painter, as Hurlstone once more threw his arms about him.

"Hear me, captain. I'll go with you. Listen! I know the way through the fog. You understand: I'll pilot you!" He was desperate, but no longer from despair of himself, but of another; he was reckless, but only to save a madman from the fate that but a moment before he had chosen for himself.

Captain Bunker seemed to soften. "Get in for'ard," he said in a lower voice. Hurlstone released his grasp, but still clinging to the boat, which had now drifted into deeper water, made his way to the bow. He was climbing over the thwart when a horrified cry from the fisherman ashore and a jarring laugh in his ear caused him to look up. But not in time to save himself! The treacherous maniac had suddenly launched a blow from an oar at the unsuspecting man as he was rising to his knees. It missed his head, but fell upon his arm and shoulder, precipitating him violently into the sea.

Stunned by the shock he sank at first like lead to the bottom. When he rose again, with his returning consciousness, he could see that Captain Bunker had already hoisted sail, and, with the assistance of his oars, was rapidly increasing his distance from the shore. With his returning desperation he

turned to strike out after him, but groaned as his one arm sank powerless to his side. A few strokes showed him the madness of the attempt; a few more convinced him that he himself could barely return to the shore. A sudden torpor had taken possession of him—he was sinking!

With this thought, a struggle for life began; and this man who had just now sought death so eagerly—with no feeling of inconsistency, with no physical fear of dissolution, with only a vague, blind, dogged determination to live for some unknown purpose—a determination as vague and dogged as his former ideas of self-destruction—summoned all his energies to reach the shore. He struck out wildly, desperately; once or twice he thought he felt his feet touch the bottom, only to find himself powerlessly dragged back towards the sea. With a final superhuman effort he gained at last a foothold on the muddy strand, and, half-scrambling, half-crawling, sank exhaustedly beside the fisherman's net. But the fisherman was gone! He attempted again to rise to his feet, but a strange dizziness attacked him. The darkening landscape, with its contracting wall of fog, the gloomy flat; the still, pale sea, as yet unruffled by the faint land breeze that was slowly wafting the escaping boat into the shadowy offing—all swam round him! Through the roaring in his ears he thought he heard drum-beats, and the fanfare of a trumpet, and voices. The next moment he had lost all consciousness.

When he came to, he was lying in the guard-room of the Presidio. Among the group of people who surrounded him he recognised the gaunt features of the Commander, the sympathetic eyes of Father Esteban, and the fisherman who had disappeared. When he rose on his elbow, and attempted to lift himself feebly, the fisherman, with a cry of gratitude, threw himself on his knees, and kissed his helpless hand.

"He lives, he lives! your Excellencies! Saints be praised, he lives! the hero—the brave Americano—the noble Caballero who delivered me from the madman."

"Who are you? and whence come you?" demanded the Commander of Hurlstone, with grave austerity.

Hurlstone hesitated; the priest leaned forward with a half-anxious, half-warning gesture. There was a sudden rustle in the passage; the crowd gave way as Miss Keene, followed by Mrs. Markham, entered. The young girl's eyes caught those of the prostrate man. With an impulsive cry she ran towards him.

"Mr. Hurlstone!"

"Hurlstone," echoed the group, pressing nearer the astonished man.

The Comandante lifted his hand gravely with a gesture of silence, and then slowly removed his plumed hat. Every head was instantly uncovered.

"Long live our brave and noble ally, Don Diego! Long live the beautiful Doña Leonor!"

A faint shade of sadness passed over the priest's face. He glanced from Hurlstone to Miss Keene.

"Then you have consented?" he whispered.

Hurlstone cast a rapid glance at Eleanor Keene.

"I consent!"

(To be continued.)

THE ROYAL OAK.

A Family Tree—the parent stem of wedded life, with its branches, offshoots, graftings by marriage of sons or daughters, and infant sprigs, grand-children and great-grand-children—is an agreeable object to contemplate when we know something of the persons beyond their names, and when so many of them are deservedly esteemed and beloved as her Majesty Queen Victoria is, her lamented husband was, and their children, for whose sake those to whom they have given birth also claim the love of the whole British Nation, and equally, doubtless, of the German Nation, to which many of them belong, and which has our cordial respect and goodwill. Such a Family Tree, an old-fashioned Pedigree in that picturesque shape which renders the details of genealogy rather ornamental, and remedies the perplexity of mere lists and tables of names and dates, is presented in our Special Supplement for the gratification of innumerable readers who love and honour the Queen. The Marriage of Queen Victoria was on February 10, 1840, with Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, her beloved Consort, whose death, on December 14, 1861, left her a sorrowing Widow, but the Mother of nine Sons and Daughters, of whom she has, to the grief of all her people, since lost two, but who have had a numerous progeny, full of youthful promise, so that her Majesty has more than thirty grand-children now living, and several great-grand-children. In the following enumeration of her offspring, we shall give, to prevent confusion, all the baptismal names of each, distinguishing, after the practice of the "Almanach de Gotha," the particular Christian name ordinarily used in their respective families, which is printed in italics; and the dates of their births, with their principal titles derived from different Courts of Europe, will in each case be mentioned.

Her Majesty Alexandrina VICTORIA, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, born May 24, 1819, began to reign June 20, 1837, married, Feb. 10, 1840, his Royal Highness Francis ALBERT Augustus Charles Emmanuel, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, who was born Aug. 26, 1819, and who died Dec. 14, 1861; the late Prince Consort and her Majesty the Queen had nine children, whose names, and those of their offspring, are here set forth:—

Her Imperial and Royal Highness *Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa*, Princess Royal of Great Britain, born Nov. 21, 1840; married on Jan. 25, 1858, Prince *Frederick William Nicholas Charles*, Crown Prince of Prussia (Imperial Crown Prince of Germany), and has children: first, Prince *Frederick William Victor Albert*, born Jan. 27, 1859, who married, Feb. 27, 1881, Princess *Augusta Victoria* of Schleswig-Holstein, and has four children—Prince *Frederick William Victor Augustus Ernest*, born May 6, 1882; Prince *William Eitel Frederick Christian Charles*, born July 7, 1883; Prince *Adalbert Ferdinand Berengar Victor*, born July 14, 1884; lastly, a Prince born Jan. 29, 1887; second, Princess *Victoria Elizabeth Augusta Charlotte*, born July 24, 1860, married, Feb. 18, 1878, to the Hereditary Prince *Bernard*, of Saxe-Meiningen, who has one child, Princess *Feodora*, born May 12, 1879; third, Prince *Albert William Henry*, born Aug. 14, 1862; fourth, Princess *Frederica Amelia Wilhelmina Victoria*, born April 12, 1866; fifth, Princess *Sophia Dorothea Ulrica Alice*, born June 14, 1870; sixth, Princess *Margaret Beatrice Feodora*, born April 22, 1872; besides Prince *Francis Frederick Sigismund*, born Sept. 15, 1864, died June 18, 1866; and Prince *Joachim Frederick Ernest Waldemar*, born Feb. 10, 1868, died March 27, 1879.

His Royal Highness *Albert Edward*, Prince of Wales, born Nov. 9, 1841, married, March 10, 1863, Princess *Alexandra Caroline Marie Charlotte Louisa*, eldest daughter of Christian IX., King of Denmark, born Dec. 1, 1844; and has two sons and three daughters—namely, Prince *Albert Victor Christian Edward*, born Jan. 8, 1864; Prince *George Frederick Ernest Albert*, born June 3, 1865; Princess *Louise Victoria Alexandra Dagmar*, born Feb. 20, 1867; Princess *Victoria Alexandra Olga Mary*, born July 6, 1868; and Princess *Maud Charlotte*

Mary Victoria, born Nov. 26, 1869. One child of the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince *Alexander John Charles Albert*, born April 6, 1871, died soon after his birth.

Her Royal Highness Princess *Alice Maud Mary*, born April 25, 1843; married, July 1, 1862, Prince *Frederick William Louis*, afterwards Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt; and died Dec. 14, 1878, leaving five children—namely, first, Princess *Victoria Alberta Elizabeth Matilda Mary*, born April 5, 1863, who married, April 30, 1884, Prince *Louis of Battenberg*, and has one child, Princess *Victoria Alice Elizabeth Julia Marie*, born Feb. 25, 1885; second, Princess *Elizabeth Alexandrina Louise Alice*, born Nov. 1, 1864, married, June 15, 1884, to the Grand Duke *Sergius of Russia*; third, Princess *Irene Marie Louise Anna*, born July 11, 1866; fourth, Prince *Ernest Louis Charles Albert William*, born Nov. 25, 1868; Princess *Victoria Alice Helena Louise*, born June 5, 1872. Two children died: Prince *Frederick William Augustus Victor Leopold Louis*, born Oct. 7, 1870, died May 29, 1873; Princess *Marie Victoria Feodora Leopoldine*, born May 24, 1874, died Nov. 16, 1878.

His Royal Highness Prince *Alfred Ernest Albert*, Duke of Edinburgh, born Aug. 6, 1844; married Jan. 23, 1874, her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess *Marie Alexandrovna*, daughter of the late Emperor *Alexander II.* of Russia, born Oct. 5, 1853; their children are—Prince *Alfred Alexander William Ernest Albert*, born Oct. 15, 1874; Princess *Marie Alexandra Victoria*, born Oct. 29, 1875; Princess *Victoria Melita*, born Nov. 25, 1876, at Malta; Princess *Alexandra Louise Olga Victoria*, born Sept. 1, 1878; and Princess *Beatrice Leopoldina Victoria*, born April 20, 1884.

Her Royal Highness Princess *Helena Augusta Victoria*, born May 25, 1846; married July 5, 1866, Prince *Frederick Christian Charles Augustus* of Schleswig-Holstein, who was born Jan. 22, 1831; their children are—Prince *Christian Victor Albert Louis Ernest Antony*, born April 14, 1867; Prince *Albert John Charles Frederick Alfred George*, born Feb. 26, 1869; Princess *Victoria Louise Sophie Augusta Amelia Helena*, born May 3, 1870; and Princess *Francisca Josepha Louise Augusta Marie Christiana*, born Aug. 12, 1872. Prince *Christian Augustus Leopold Edward Harold*, born May 12, 1876, died a week after his birth.

Her Royal Highness Princess *Louise Caroline Alberta*, Marchioness of Lorne, born March 18, 1848, married, March 21, 1871, the Right Hon. *John Douglas Sutherland Campbell*, Marquis of Lorne, born Aug. 6, 1845, eldest son of the Duke of Argyll, and has no children.

His Royal Highness Prince *Arthur William Patrick Albert*, Duke of Connaught, born May 1, 1850, married, March 13, 1879, Princess *Louise Margaret* (born July 25, 1860), daughter of Prince *Frederick Charles* of Prussia; and has a daughter, Princess *Margaret Victoria Augusta Charlotte Norah*, born Jan. 15, 1882; a son, Prince *Arthur Frederick Patrick Albert*, born Jan. 13, 1883; and a younger daughter, Princess *Victoria Patricia Helen Elizabeth*, born March 17, 1886.

His Royal Highness Prince *Leopold George Duncan Albert*, Duke of Albany, was born April 7, 1853, and died March 28, 1884. He married, April 27, 1882, Princess *Helene Frederica Augusta*, daughter of the Prince of Waldeck and Pyrmont. The Duchess of Albany has two children: Prince *Leopold Charles Edward George Albert*, now Duke of Albany, born July 19, 1884; and Princess *Alice Mary Victoria Augusta Pauline*, born Feb. 25, 1883.

Her Royal Highness Princess *Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodora*, born April 14, 1857; married, July 23, 1885, Prince *Henry Maurice* of Battenberg, who was born Oct. 5, 1858, and is brother to Prince *Louis* of Battenberg, and to the lately reigning Prince of Bulgaria; their child, Prince *Albert Alexander*, was born Nov. 23, 1886.

Our Portraits of her Majesty the Queen, of the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the late Duke and the Duchess of Albany; the late Princess *Alice* and the Grand Duke of Hesse, and their children; Princess *Helena* and Prince *Christian* of Schleswig-Holstein; Princess *Louise*, Marchioness of Lorne; Princess *Louis* of Battenberg, and others, are from photographs by Mr. *Alexander Bassano*, of 25, Old Bond-street. That of the Prince of Wales, and the children of the Duke of Edinburgh, were photographed by Messrs. *W. and D. Downey*, of Ebury-street; that of the Duke of Edinburgh, by Mr. *Abel Lewis*, of Douglas, Isle of Man; Prince *Albert Victor* of Wales, by Messrs. *Hills and Saunders*, of Oxford; the other sons and daughters of the Prince of Wales, by Mr. *Walery*, of 5, Conduit-street; the children of Prince and Princess *Christian*, and of the late Duke of Albany, by Messrs. *Byrne and Co.*, of Richmond, and also by Mr. *A. Bassano*, and by Mr. *G. P. Hartland*, of Windsor; Prince and Princess *Henry* of Battenberg, and the Marquis of Lorne, by Messrs. *Elliott and Fry*; the infant daughter of Prince *Louis* of Battenberg, by Messrs. *Jabez Hughes and Mullins*, of Ryde; and we are indebted also to the following German photographers: Messrs. *Fritz Leyde and Co.*, Berlin, and *Reichard and Lindner*, for the portraits of two sons and a daughter of the Crown Prince and Princess; *Hermann Selle*, Court photographer, of Potsdam, for those of the children of Prince *William*; *T. Primm*, of Berlin, and *E. Risse*, Court photographer, for those of the Saxe-Meiningen Princely family; *Carl Backofen*, of Darmstadt, for those of the Grand Ducal family of Hesse; *E. Uhlenhuth*, of Coburg, for that of the Duchess of Edinburgh; and *Vianelli Brothers*, of Venice, for those of several of the Prussian Royal Family.

On the south side of St. Mary's Church, Newmarket, recently reopened, there is a two-light window representing *Ethelreda* and *Solomon*, given by the Freemasons of *Ethelreda Lodge*, to the memory of the late Mr. *James Neal York*, of that town. Another on the same side, representing "The Annunciation" and "The Presentation," is to the memory of the Rev. *John Denman*, M.A., late Rector of St. Mary's, and was raised by public subscription in the parish. At the east end of the south aisle a three-light window (subject, "The Transfiguration") has been placed by Mr. *William Ratliff*, of Coventry, to the memory of his uncle and aunt, of Newmarket. These windows were designed and executed by Messrs. *T. J. Marshall and Co.*, of Stoke Newington.

At a meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, held on the 3rd inst., rewards amounting to £92 were granted to the crews of life-boats belonging to the institution and those of shore-boats for saving life from shipwrecks on our coasts. Payments amounting to £3861 were also ordered to be made on the 293 life-boat establishments of the institution. Among the contributions recently received were £350 from Mr. *Herbert A. Foster* and £500 from Mr. *Frederick C. Foster* towards the endowment of the life-boat *Queensbury*, about to be stationed at Scarborough; £50 from Mr. *R. A. B. Preston*, annual subscription in aid of the Cornish life-boats; and £20, being the proceeds of amateur dramatic performances at Lower Norwood, per Mrs. *F. Goldie-Taubman*. New life-boats had been sent during the past month to Teignmouth and Fleetwood, and it was decided to send new boats to Worthing and Weston-super-Mare.—Arrangements were made for holding the annual meeting at Willis's Rooms on Saturday, the 26th inst.



A Jubilee Genealogical Tree, showing the Descendants of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.





1. Constantin. 2. Governor's Palace, Algiers. 3. Interior of a Mosque. 4. Bay of Philippeville. 5. The Kouba of Bon-Saada. 6. The Shi el Hassan, at Tlemcen. 7. City of Bône. 8. Kabyle woman. 9. The City of Algiers. 10. Woman, with negro child. 11. Oran. 12. Arab Sheikh and Camp. 13. Biskra. 14. City of Tunis. 15. Bône.

WINTER RESORTS ON THE MEDITERRANEAN: ALGIERS AND THE FRENCH PROVINCE OF ALGERIA, WITH TUNIS.

ALGIERS AND TUNIS.

The Sketches that fill two of our pages represent a few of the attractive and characteristic scenes of a fine country under French government, which has rapidly and steadily advanced in prosperity of late years. Algeria, the ancient theatre of sanguinary wars between Carthage and Rome, became a prey to the Vandals after the fall of the Roman Empire, was conquered by the Arabs in the Middle Ages, long remained a Mussulman principality, and a nest of pirates; but in 1830 became a French possession. We proceed briefly to describe the actual situation of the country, and the aspects of the city of Algiers, which is visited by many English and other tourists, and where many families, in the winter months, find a salubrious and agreeable place of residence.

Thanks to the arrangements in England of the London, Chatham, and Dover and the South-Eastern Railway Companies, and those of the Chemin de Fer du Nord and the Paris-Lyons-Mediterranean Railway, in France, and of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, whose magnificent steamers, with every comfort on board, an excellent cuisine, and attentive servants, perform the voyage from Marseilles, it is an easy and pleasant trip from London to Algiers.

Starting from London at eight o'clock in the morning, on Wednesday or Saturday, and from Paris (by the Lyons and Mediterranean railway) at a quarter past seven in the evening, the whole journey, with the sea passage from Marseilles to Algiers, is accomplished in fifty-seven hours; on Monday and Friday it takes sixty-one hours; but by the train leaving London on Saturday at 9.40 a.m., passengers who choose to pay for the use of sleeping-cars and dining-cars from Calais onward, not having to change carriages on the way to Marseilles, can reach Algiers in fifty-five hours, including a stoppage of four hours at Marseilles. At Paris, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday evening, a few minutes before seven o'clock, *trains de luxe* are dispatched from the "Gare de Lyon," which arrive at Marseilles at 8.55 in the morning; the saloon bed-room carriages (lits-salons) accommodate three persons together.

Travellers who care to avail themselves of the liberal reductions of fares, allowed by the Companies for tours in Algeria, should apply at the London offices of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, Woolpack-buildings, Gracechurch-street, or at the London, Chatham, and Dover, the South-Eastern, or the London and Brighton Railway terminus, and make their choice of the various combinations of coupons or through-tickets, for routes which may be preferred, with an abatement of price.

On arriving by sea at Algiers, the eye is delighted with a wonderfully interesting sight: the white buildings of the Arab

town, with its numerous mosques and towers, rise in terraces, one above another, up the hill of Sahel, between the azure expanse of the sky and the diverse blue of the Mediterranean sea; in front are vast quays, with esplanades and boulevards, and the modern part of the city. It has four churches and a chapel for the Roman Catholics, a Protestant and a Gallican church place of worship, and a Jewish synagogue, besides the twenty mosques (djama) and Mussulman chapels (koubba), for the native population of Mohammedan faith. The city has about 70,000 inhabitants. The European residents and visitors enjoy the usual entertainments of a French city. There are two theatres: one for the drama and comedy, the other for operettas and general dramatic performances. The public promenades are well frequented; and fêtes in the style of those at Nice have lately been going on, with races on the Corso, a "battle of flowers," torchlight processions, balls and masquerades. It is very interesting to visit the Arab quarters, those of Mohammed Sherif, Sidi Abdullah, and Sidi Ramdan, which preserve their native aspect, and where the Arab women are met, with their faces veiled, while the Jewesses and the Kabyle women go with uncovered faces. In the suburbs or vicinity of Algiers are many objects worthy of inspection. We will mention the Church of Notre Dame d'Afrique; the Belvedere of the Colonne Voirol; the Summer Palace of the Governor, with its beautiful gardens; the suburb of Mustapha Supérieur, with its fine villas and hotels; the sea-bathing establishment of the Agha, which is used in winter as well as in summer; the Frais Vallon, with its charming scenery; the fountain of the Aïoum Sz'akhna, a medicinal spring of chalybeate, alkaline, and effervescent water; and, to the south-east, on the seashore between Belcourt and Hussein Dey, the grand Hamma Jardin d'Acclimatation, of large extent, founded by M. Hardy in 1832, and which includes an ostrich-breeding establishment.

The extensive territory of Algeria contains 3,299,000 Mussulman inhabitants, who are Arabs, Kabyles, and Mzabites, and others; 267,000 French, including 42,000 Jews; and 210,000 foreigners, of whom a large proportion are Spaniards. The number of passengers conveyed by the steamers of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique between France and Algeria has increased from 185,000 in the year 1881, to 240,000 in the year 1886. That Company is charged with the postal service, and its steamers go direct from France to Algiers, Oran, Philippeville, Bona, and Tunis (Goletta), while the other ports within postal communication along the coast from west to east are Nemours, Beni-saf, Arzew, Mostaganem, Dellys, Boujayah, Djidjelli, and Collo; La Calle (with coral fishery) and Biserta, in Tunis; Soussa, Monastir, Mehedja,

Sfax, Gabes, and Djerbah. A letter from Algiers to London can get a reply in six days.

The roads throughout Algeria are now made as safe as in any country of Europe. The climate varies considerably from that of the seacoast to the elevated ground inland, towards the Atlas mountain range, and thence to the oasis of the Sahara. On the coast, the winter average temperature is 54 deg. (Fahrenheit), and in summer, thanks to the sea-breeze, the heat does not average above 86 deg. The vegetation, in different parts of Algeria, comprises the vine, olive, carob, citron, fig, date, palm, and aloe; the cork-tree, the myrtle, the oak, and the pine; while Blidah is famed for its oranges.

Oran, distant 261 miles from Algiers, to the west, is a busy commercial town of 60,000 inhabitants, with shipping in its port to the yearly amount of 700,000 tons. Its situation, upon the sides of two hills forming an amphitheatre, is striking, and it has its mosques, one with the finest minaret in Algeria. A notable ostrich-park is in the neighbourhood, reached by the Ain-Temouchent railway, which also leads to Tlemcen, with its relics of Roman and of Moorish antiquity. On the line from Algiers to Oran are Boufarik, with Monday market attended by three or four thousand people of the native tribes, in their picturesque dress; Blidah, a large fortified town, with orange-groves, the romantic gorge of the Chiffa, carpeted with beautiful lichens, enlivened by cascades and by woods swarming with monkeys, and with a curious stalactite grotto; Hammam-Riza, the Aquæ Calidæ of the Romans; Milianah, and other places of interest, easily reached.

To the east of Algiers, going towards Constantine and Bona, are many points along the coast which visitors should not overlook. From Menerville, the highlands of Kabylia may be explored. Some women of the Oulad-Nâil tribes, south of Bou-Saada, are figured in one of our Illustrations. El Kantara, with the remains of a Roman bridge, on the road joining the Tell to the Sahara, is a site of much celebrity. In the oasis of Biskra, with its flourishing plantations of 140,000 palm-trees, many visitors from the north of Europe sojourn in winter; and here is a garden for the cultivation of various tropical plants. Constantine, a city of 42,000 inhabitants, has a museum of Roman antiquities, the palace and gardens of the last Bey, now occupied by the French military staff, a handsome theatre, and churches for Catholics and Protestants, as well as mosques. Another town on this coast is Philippeville, the Rusicada of the Romans. The hot springs of Meskhrouin, near Guelma, are a great curiosity; the calcareous deposits, white, red, grey, blue, and violet-coloured, present various fantastic forms. The railway from Guelma is continued to Bona, one of the prettiest Algerian towns, with an increasing trade, and now in railway communication with Tunis.

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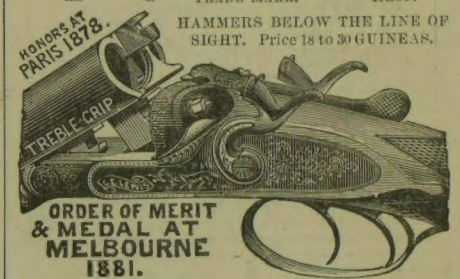
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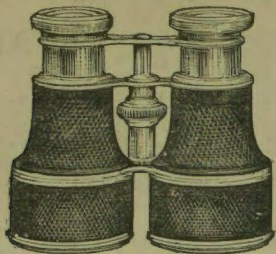
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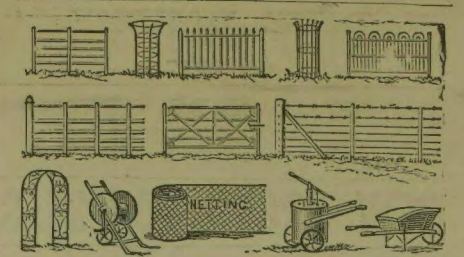
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